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**ATLANTIC EDITION

Tower Views

by Clearway

It's Now Italy's Next Move

France to Curb Alien Acts

Idealism: In War and Out

¶ **Piracy**—Over the blue waters of the Mediterranean winged shadows course. High in the air, war planes dart before the sun. Steaming over the surface of the inland sea, naval detachments roll in the swells, and from slim mastheads float the flags of Great Britain and France. The anti-piracy patrol turns the Mediterranean into an arena reminiscent of war. Thus far, however, it is a peaceful pageantry aimed to discourage piracy. But to German and Italian observers, it may suggest that democracies are tired of the game of bluff, and are prepared to demand showdowns. To Il Duce's demand for patrol parity, in fact, they return a calm answer that it will be "considered." If Rome, they seem to say, is serious in her desire to honestly participate in an anti-piracy patrol, Rome must make the next move. • The dictators have presumed to dictate to Europe. It now seems possible that Europe may dictate to the dictators.

¶ **Dictators' Reactions**—In Berlin, where Benito Mussolini will visit Adolph Hitler some ten days hence, reactions are typical. Berlin sees the Anglo-French patrol, and the failure of the League of Nations to deprive Ethiopia of its status as a member state, as auguries favorable to the coming conversations. It interprets Italy's demand for equality in the Mediterranean as a parallel to Germany's fight for equal status in Europe. It conceives that the Anglo-French co-operation in the Mediterranean crisis may be a stimulus to greater co-operation of dictatorships around the Rome-Berlin axis. The attitude of the totalitarian states is that peace in Europe can only be obtained by giving to Germany and Italy equal status. • Equal status, however, depends as definitely on a demonstration of respect for international codes of morality as on any demonstration of force. The unfortunate thing about force is that eventually it meets a greater force, whereas, recognition of moral code meets no opposition; it co-operates.

¶ **Paris Bombing**—France proposes to keep closer track of its foreign population as a result of the bombing of employers' associations headquarters in Paris. Presuming that foreign agents or terrorists placed the combustibles, the Chautemps Government is framing a new alien statute in which the finger printing of all foreigners in France plays a leading role. Examination of the débris of the bombed buildings reveals that bombs similar to those employed in the attempted bombing of the Cerbère Tunnel on the Spanish frontier were employed. This leads to the arrest of the Italian, Tamburini, an alleged anarchist, charged by the Leftist press with being a fascist agent provocateur. The assumption is that under the new alien statute, a series of such arrests will follow. • France, harassed by financial troubles (the franc has now fallen to thirty for a dollar), proposes to make its own mistakes or deal its own destiny unassisted.

¶ **War**—It goes on, and by any other name is just as horrible. The resistance of Asturian forces defending Gijon arouses the admiration of insurgent General Franco, amazed that free men fight so hard to retain their right of self-determination. In the Far East, the Chinese likewise fighting against dominance from without, stage a counter-attack which breaks through the mechanized Japanese force at the town of Lotien. But the Japanese break the center of the Chinese battlefront in North China, putting the Manchurian division into full retreat. • Yes, the war goes on, and men fall on all fronts for what they conceive to be right ideals. With similar demonstrations of idealism, how impressively the world's calm thinkers might stand and achieve for peace.

¶ **Ideals**—The American news front produces a variety of interests, but none more thought-provoking than statements from the lips of two important Americans. Charles F. Kettering, vice-president of General Motors Corporation, takes ship for Europe, and holds jovial conversation with news men. "Think what it would mean," says he, "if our financial and industrial leaders were suddenly expanded mentally and spiritually." At about the same time, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, Ernest G. Draper, tells an Atlantic City audience of petroleum executives that "autocratic methods and strong-arm practices, either on the part of management or labor, are not in accord with the principles of democracy. Both groups should be democratic in their dealings with each other." Meanwhile, John L. Lewis, head of the C. I. O., and President Roosevelt issue from a private conversation, and Mr. Justice Black maintains silence on the charge of Ku Klux Klannery, and men generally are tempted to submit to the prevalent belief of wprld turbulence. • Yet, "Think what it would mean if . . . leaders were suddenly expanded mentally and spiritually," and groups were "democratic in their dealings."

In the Boston Section:

New Deal idea of relief found to differ from local desires.

Great parade to start observance of Constitution signing.

Prosperity peak next year predicted for Bay State banks.

Rise in shipping costs foreseen by local waterfront men.

and News From All New England in the

Second Section, Beginning on Page 9

Morgenthau Aide Links Ouster To Tax-Dodging Quiz

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—Morrison Shafroth said today he had been forced out of his position as chief counsel of the Internal Revenue Bureau because he refused to join in the recent investigation of tax avoidance and evasion.

Shortly after Mr. Shafroth's resignation had been announced by Henry Morgenthau Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Shafroth issued a brief statement saying that he, and his assistant, Russell J. Ryan, had been given "the choice of participating in the presentation of the names (of alleged tax evaders and avoiders) or resigning."

As a result, Mr. Shafroth said, "we tendered our resignations on the 28th of June, 1937."

Parade of Names

The investigation into tax evasion and avoidance brought a parade of names high in the financial, theatrical and social worlds before a joint Senate-House inquiry committee.

The investigation was requested by President Roosevelt, after Mr. Morgenthau reported that millions of dollars in federal revenues were being lost through tax dodging.

Mr. Shafroth, who said he would return to his Denver, Colo., law practice, asserted he and Mr. Ryan "were unable to convince ourselves that it was proper to use the Bureau of Internal Revenue as planned in the tax avoidance and evasion investigation."

Successor to Jackson

Mr. Shafroth was chosen for the chief counsel's post upon Secretary Morgenthau's personal recommendation last December. He was appointed by President Roosevelt to succeed Robert H. Jackson, now an Assistant Attorney General.

Mr. Morgenthau, in announcing Mr. Shafroth's resignation said the chief counsel had disagreed with "general treasury policies."

Incomes in U.S. Run 10 to 15 P.C. Over Last Year

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16—National income has been going up, and today Americans are getting between 10 and 15 per cent more than they did in 1936, according to studies made by the Commerce and Labor Departments.

A further rise in real income was reported today by the Commerce Department through increased earnings of labor, capital and agriculture which have not been fully offset by higher living costs.

The survey covers the first eight months of 1937 and estimates the increase over last year in some cases as high as 15 per cent. The income of labor, for example, through greater employment and higher wages, is up 15 per cent; dividend payments more than 33 per cent, and farm income about 14 per cent.

At the same time, the figures on retail prices assembled by the Labor Department show a steady increase over those of a year ago. The index for all foods for July stood 2.3 per cent higher than a year ago, with a ratio of 85.9 of the 1923-25 average. Food cost increases were larger along Atlantic seaboard areas.

Other figures available here indicate that the nation is better off than in recent years. Unemployment, for example, is generally placed at 7,500,000 as against 15,000,000 at the peak of the slump.

Constitution Day

In compliance with the Proclamation issued by the Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, the offices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, and The Christian Science Publishing Society, will co-operate in the observance of Constitution Day tomorrow, Sept. 17, by early closing.

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French Search Hidden Causes Of Franc's Fall

Some Grounds Found in Outbreak of Bombings by Alien Groups

Fingerprinting Law

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Sept. 16—A fresh descent of the franc to its lowest level in nearly 10 years has taken on a significance that is not exclusively financial. Its cause is being sought in political and even international influences. In some quarters it is linked to several mysterious bomb explosions that have given the public serious concern and that are now being laid to the activities of representatives of foreign powers.

So grave is the view taken of the situation that a new alien statute is being drawn up by the Government which provides for the fingerprinting of all foreigners living in France. This action followed the bombing of the headquarters of two employers associations here.

Premier Camille Chautemps has announced the formation of a committee of jurisconsults presided over by the Minister of the Interior to draw up regulations designed to enable authorities to keep a closer track of foreigners, particularly of the large number of political refugees.

The theory that foreign agents or terrorists were responsible for the bombings last week-end receives serious support from a Chautemps statement, for the Premier indicated plainly his conviction that the guilty party or parties must be sought among "the many foreigners who engage in political intrigues on our territory."

Traces of Explosive Found

An Italian named Angelo Tamburini has been arrested in connection with the bomb explosions and was questioned today by the police. Tamburini is an alleged anarchist, but the press of the Left today insists that he is a notorious fascist agent provocateur. He was arrested earlier this year on the occasion of the attempted bombing of the Cerbère tunnel at the Spanish frontier but was released.

Traces of explosives have now been found in the debris of the bombed buildings, and this appears to confirm suspicion that the bombs used in Paris were of the same type as those employed at Cerbère and in various other bombings in France lately.

Franc Falls as Prices Rise

With regard to statements in some quarters here linking the fall of the franc to the neighborhood of 30 to the dollar to these bombings, it is unquestionably true that the public has been seriously disturbed by them. It appears probable, however, that the main cause of the franc's slide must be sought in the general French economic situation which continues unfavorable.

The latest attack of speculators coincided with publication of figures showing a big foreign trade deficit for August, and especially a big drop in exports of manufactured articles. This is the result of the price rise in France which as recorded by recent report at the League of Nations has now wiped out all the benefits of devaluation.

Freer Franc Ordered By Stabilization Board

PARIS, Sept. 16 (AP)—Financial authorities here said the directors of the Government's stabilization fund had decided to give the franc more freedom.

Finance Minister Georges Bonnet hastily summoned Paul Baudoin, member of former Premier Léon Blum's "brain trust" and now a director of the Bank of Indo-China. Mr. Baudoin is an expert in exchange. Mr. Bonnet did this as the advisability of exchange control became the chief topic of conversation in financial quarters.

The franc's distress was accentuated by an announcement by the Customs Office that French imports during the first eight months of 1937 amounted to 26,640,000 francs against exports of only 14,768,000 francs. The difference had to be covered largely by a further flight of capital abroad.

Reports Show Black Became Justice Aug. 19

House Members Asked Attitude on Impeachment Proceedings

Adds to Confusion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16—Though it is now disclosed that Hugo L. Black took the dual oaths for an associate justice of the Supreme Court on Aug. 19, and is therefore in all senses a full-fledged member of the tribunal, the best opinion here seems to be that the issue is far from closed.

It was learned today that Representative John L. O'Connor (D) of New York, had sent telegrams to other members of the House asking them for their views "on possible impeachment." The procedure is for the House to pass the vote of impeachment, as the prosecuting body, and for the Senate to sit as a judicial tribunal.

Should an impeachment resolution ever reach the voting stage—which is highly doubtful—many observers here think it might obtain a majority of House members, since in most of their districts the Klan is anathema. That the Senate, in its far more solemn judicial capacity, would carry out the impeachment is much less probable. Historically, it has been fairly simple for the House to impeach, and often on political or illogical grounds, but the Senate always is likely to hold up the final action.

Bound to Flare Again

Though the question may now die down a bit until Mr. Justice Black's return from Europe, it is felt almost certain to flare up again at that time, which must be prior to Oct. 4, when the fall term of the court begins.

Meantime, the issues' two major aspects are widening in effect. First, of course, is the question of President Roosevelt's attitude in selecting an individual for this high office, and the criticisms that emerged upon the appointment of Mr. Justice Black are now magnified many-fold. Second, and possibly of longer-range importance, is the emphasis upon the old-time cleavage within the Democratic Party which the incident places.

Already, there was a deep enough rift between the Southern agrarian Democrats and their northern, mostly urban, allies, who represent districts with a large percentage of foreign-born.

Both Southerner and Liberal

The Black question cuts inconsistently across this rift, for Mr. Justice Black is both a Southerner and a liberal. The controversy makes confusion twice confounded, and certainly increases the Democratic intra-party difficulties. It takes the party linen, so badly soiled in the 1928 campaign, right out into the open again. And for these reasons, Administration supporters are anxiously going along with the daily developments.

However, a "hush-hush" order has already gone out. From President Roosevelt down, Administration spokesmen are quite evidently agreed to say nothing about the matter. Their purposes are both the hope that under a conspiracy of silence the issue may decline, and the need to work out a course of action to bridge the awkward emergency.

Disclosure that Mr. Justice Black has already, contrary to some precedents, taken both his oaths of office, tends to support this campaign of silence.

On Aug. 19, Mr. Justice Black lunched with President Roosevelt at the White House and told reporters he had no idea when he would take the oath of office. He seemed in an awed and blissful haze.

But that very afternoon, it turned out, it was convenient for him to take the regular Oath of Allegiance to the Constitution, required of all public servants.

Takes Second Oath

Then, or at some later date, he took a second oath required of an associate justice.

The judicial oath is commonly administered to a justice in the robing

(Continued on Page 6, Column 4)

Japan Kindles the Fervor of War

Wide World; International

Martial Rumbles in the Island Empire

Girl Drummers (Left) Lead a Volunteer Band din a Procession of Citizens in Tokyo on Empire Day. At Right, a Military Parade Along the Glass, Tokyo's Broadway, on Japan's Army Day in 1932. Army Day Was Celebrated With an Extra Flourish This Year in View of the Fighting in China. Below, Women of the 500 Picked Members of the Air Volunteers' Association of Tokyo, Yokohama and Kawasaki Receive Training in the Use of Guns at the Itagaki Arsenal

Chinese Line Is Split in North; Propaganda Fans Flame in Nippon

Capture of All the Forces Between Tientsin and Peiping Threatened

The News

PEIPING, Sept. 16 (AP)—Japanese reported today that the center of the Chinese battlefront in North China had been broken and that Gen. Wan Fu-lin's Manchurian divisions were in full retreat.

Latest Japanese advices from the front 30 miles due south of here said the 100-mile-long Chinese line had been split and its left wing was being driven to the west by repeated hammer blows from the pursuing Japanese.

The capture of General Wan's headquarters at Kuanhsien, just south of the Yungting river, was said to have exposed his right flank and threatened to fold up all Chinese forces between Peiping and Tientsin.

The fall of Kuanhsien opened the way for a wide wheeling movement to the west along the highway from Peiping to Paotingfu, the Chinese general headquarters. Such a Japanese move would drive straight across the center of Hopeh province.

Japanese troops were pouring across the Yungting River. Some 60,000 were said to have taken part in the rout of the eight Chinese divisions—about 100,000 men—along the western 70 miles of the North China front.

Behind a spearhead of 20,000 Japanese cavalry, strong tank units, mobile artillery and air bombers were pushing the Chinese to the west. Foreign military observers said the cavalry operation was the greatest since the World War.

Japan's army was bringing its

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)

How Nations Are Led Into War Enthusiasms

Does warfare arise from a spontaneous outbreak of antagonism between two peoples, or is the animosity, without which warfare could not begin, consciously fomented in the populace by some group in power anxious to obtain its particular ends? This question becomes more and more vital as natural science, through radio and other devices, develops more means of influencing vast masses of people. The accompanying article by Professor de Haas on his observations of war enthusiasms in the Far East will show that the people of the various nations cannot too soon develop a protective watchfulness lest they be unwittingly maneuvered into a situation in which warfare becomes unavoidable.

People in General Oppose War but Assured It Will Be Short

The Background

By J. Anton de Haas

Professor of International Relationships, Harvard University

On Board S. S. Empress of Canada.

We are now at anchor in the Yangtse River off Shanghai. Around us are cruisers of different nations. Near by are two flying the British flag, and, upstream, are three showing the tricolor. There is little life on the river. The only ships moving are black, omnious-looking Japanese men-of-war and transports. They show no flag. Their names and numbers are painted on the sides in white. They come close to our ship so that we can see the anti-aircraft guns on the forward deck, manned and ready for action, and the sound detector swinging restlessly back and forth on top of the bridge structure forward.

In the distance, across the wide stretch of yellow muddy water and beyond the low green coast line, we can see the smoke rising. There were flames in Shanghai. Early this morning we heard the naval guns and the exploding bombs. While it was still dark we could see the flashes of gun fire along the horizon and could see the flames rising and falling. Now we can see only the smoke. A strong wind is sweeping it inland so that the tall buildings stand out clear against a cloudless sky. We can see the Broadway-Chambers, the Cathay Hotel—all the large sky scrapers of the International Settlement.

Preparing for War

The morning news told us of the bombing of a large department store. That was in the International Settlement. The fire and fighting are in the Chinese section, mostly Chapei. That part of the city was destroyed in the last Shanghai incident. The destruction will be more complete this time. No one counts the dead and wounded there. They are Chinese.

• For three weeks we had seen

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

The Monitor deals editorially with the menace of definitely contrived "war mesmerism" on the last page of this issue.

Dewey Welcomes Women Jurors As Blow to Criminal

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 16—With a rackets prosecution score 99 per cent perfect, Thomas E. Dewey sees the advent of women into the jury box as an inestimable aid to law enforcement against the underworld that preys on industry.

"If we had had women jurors trying the rackets cases, with time to get excited about the subject and to talk to others about them, rather than juries of men who forget about them when they get back to their offices, we would have made more progress than we have," Mr. Dewey told the training school for women jurors established by the Women's National Republican Club here yesterday.

"Our major problem is to arouse the public to support efforts to prosecute organized crime, and nothing will give me such pleasure as to have women on the jury who will see the frightful toll and depredation of organized crime as presented in the court room."

Mr. Dewey, who was named chief rackets prosecutor in New York County at the urging, which amounted to a demand, of Governor Lehman and who has obtained 72 convictions out of 73 defendants brought to trial—a record unparalleled in the United States—urged the women not to let personal prejudice influence them in the jury box nor their reaction to lawyers who took part in the court proceedings. Instead, he declared, their verdicts must be based on the evidence.

"In a rackets prosecution," he continued, "the only way a conspiracy can be proved is out of the mouths of persons of ill repute who were a party to it, because conspiracies are not hatched under arc lights."

Maturity Incorporates on Merit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 — The Foundation for Americans of Mature Age, Inc., an organization to obtain jobs for those who have been pushed out by younger men and women, is spreading its movement in various cities and was explained at a meeting here last night by one of its leaders, Howard K. Bruce of Baltimore, where the drive began.

Elwood Street, director of Public Welfare for the District of Columbia, presided at the meeting, which was attended by a number of personnel officers of large businesses. The organization is still in its earliest stages, but hopes to grip popular imagination with an objective soundly conceived and calculated to be a real contribution to an ever-increasing problem.

The group has two aims: To make the public conscious of the problem, and more directly to find jobs for displaced older persons.

Mr. Bruce, pointing out development of social security by laws in the United States, said:

"While this expansion of human activity has been going on for recent years, the plight of the elderly or handicapped person has been getting more and more precarious. If he is unemployed he feels that 'nobody wants me.' If he is employed, he can't help being haunted by a specter of dread of what will happen should he lose his job.

"Now, why is it? Why does discrimination against maturity exist? You can't answer that in any sweeping statement.

"The tendency of industrial development has for years been away from craftsmanship and toward mass production. Mass production subdivides what many years ago was the craftsman's job into small simple parts, and puts a premium on nimbleness of wits and muscles and so gives the preference to youth.

"The turnover of labor is another bugaboo. It costs money to train a man to a special job. To train a young man holds the prospect of having him for a long time."

During the depression, Mr. Bruce pointel out, employers were forced to lay off many of their employees, and as business picked up and they began to rehire workers, they passed by the older persons.

"There is some weight to arguments in favor of youth, and youth in many pursuits will always have the preference over age," he said. "But the prejudice against the employment of older people has, in my opinion, gone far beyond anything than can be supported by logic."

Legion to Fight For Men Over 40

By the Associated Press

New York, Sept. 16

American Legion headquarters today announced a concerted campaign against the "junking" of men over 40 in the nation's employment scheme.

The plans were disclosed by Forrest G. Cooper, of Indianola, Miss., chairman of the National Veterans' Employment Committee, and will be laid before the annual Legion convention here next week.

Women Win a Right After 146 Years

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—The right of "locomotion," which was expressly granted to French men by the Constitution of 1791, has—exactly 146 years later—been granted to French women.

By a regulation made in 1828, it was decreed that passports might not be issued to the married women of France without the consent of their husbands, and the regulation was confirmed by the Prefect of Police in 1916. Now the ban has been removed.

League Wants U. S. to Share Orient Action

Calls Board Which Acted on Manchurian Case to Hear China's Plea

Action by Council

Japan's Counter-Move Puts Blame on Chinese for Present Hostilities

GENEVA, Sept. 16 (AP) — The League of Nations Council today put China's appeal against Japanese aggression into the hands of a revived oriental advisory committee—a group in which the United States once participated.

This committee was set up in 1933 as a result of Japan's seizure of Manchuria, a conquest the League failed to stop. There was an American consultative member then.

The potential participation of the United States in the revived committee's deliberations thus became a matter of the most vital importance here.

Today's action was taken in a private Council session after the members had decided to take up quickly the Spanish Government's protest against the sinking of her ships "by Italy."

Koo Accepts Decision

Dr. Wellington Koo, the Chinese envoy, accepted the Council's decision but he reserved the right to appeal again to the Council direct and to invoke Article XVII of the Covenant—which would bring sanctions against Japan—if he feels it necessary.

If Article XVII were invoked, Japan, a League non-member, would be asked to sit temporarily in the Council and answer China's charges that she is an aggressor.

The advisory committee will meet shortly after the election of new members to the Council, which is set for next Monday.

Will Invite 23 Countries

In the meantime, the 23 countries which made up the former committee, including the United States, will be invited to participate in the new consultations.

Japan launched a diplomatic counter-attack on China meanwhile through its Bureau of International Conferences. League members received from this office a document urging them "not to be misled by Chinese attempts to distort the fact of China's unprovoked aggression."

Japan's spokesman announced that his country would ignore all attempts by the League of Nations to intervene in any way in the undeclared Chinese-Japanese war.

Naval Experts at Nyon Agree on Patrol Routes Despite Duce's Protest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NYON, Switz., Sept. 16—Experts at the anti-piracy conference here have reached agreement on the routes which are to be patrolled and the methods of patrolling them.

The French and British delegations profess themselves unperturbed by Premier Mussolini's complaint that Italy has not been offered parity in her own sea. The present situation, they explain, is entirely of his own making.

It is declared that if the Duce had come to Nyon in the first instance in order to co-operate without reserve he would have been welcomed. But he didn't.

Britain and France, therefore, it is stated, had no alternative but to divide responsibility between them seeing that—to cite the radio speech of British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden—"Submarines of an unknown nationality" for whose activities "each of the parties in Spain has disclaimed responsibility" were infesting the Mediterranean like "masked highwaymen."

The inference which Mr. Eden didn't draw, but which is freely drawn in Geneva, is that the submarines, if they were not Spanish, must have been Italian. In this inference lies the explanation of the rapidity with which the Nyon agreement was reached.

Germany Backs Italy On Call for Equality In Anti-Piracy Patrol

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Sept. 16—Anglo-French treatment of Italy in the new Nyon arrangement for patrol of the Mediterranean and failure of the League of Nations to eject Ethiopia are considered in informed circles here as by no means bad preliminaries to the coming visit to Berlin of Premier Mussolini 10 days hence.

The Nyon arrangement is interpreted here as yet another example of the one-sided methods adopted by England and France which indicate that neither of these states has yet realized that Europe cannot henceforth be ruled by "Versailles methods."

Italy's cause has become Germany's it would appear, for though this country declares it has no direct interest in the Mediterranean except to keep bolshevism from rearing its head anywhere it maintains that Italy's demand for equality in that sea is just another version of Germany's fight for equal status in Europe and that it must end in the same way.

Signor Mussolini, it is assumed here, will pursue a policy which assures Italy equal status in the Medi-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 2)

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Japanese Routed From Lotien By Counter-Attack

SHANGHAI, Sept. 16 (AP)—Chinese counter-attacked today from the center of their strong Shanghai defense line and drove the Japanese from battle-scarred Lotien, 15 miles northwest of the International Settlement.

Despite a steady downpour of rain, the Chinese troops were said to have broken a mechanized Japanese attack. Counter-charging, they drove out the Japanese who had entered the town with armored cars and tanks. Lotien has changed hands countless times in the five weeks of battle in the delta.

The Chinese spokesman said the heavy rain had slackened activities along the entire 30-mile front from Shanghai's North Station northwest to the Yangtse river. The Japanese, he said, were having great difficulty moving their motorized units through the mud-mired roads.

Major operations in the Shanghai sector can be expected shortly, according to a Japanese army spokesman, now that Gen. Iwane Matsui has taken over the high command in the area. He indicated that the long-heralded big push to drive the Chinese into the interior might be in the offing. The Japanese strength at Shanghai has been variously estimated at from 80,000 to 120,000 men.

The Japanese spokesman said the Chinese now had 29 divisions of 300,000 men in the Shanghai and Soochow areas, with 15 divisions massed in the immediate Shanghai area. Two of these, he said, were strongly entrenched in the Pootung area across the Whangpoo river from Shanghai proper.

At least one German field officer, acting as technical adviser to the Chinese commander, is attached to each division in the field, while other German experts are attached to the various military organizations in Nanking.

Far Eastern War: Will Soviet Take a Hand?

Japanese Think Not, but They Keep a Wary Eye on Moscow

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Major military operations in China touch the interests and attract the attention of at least three great powers: America, Great Britain and the Soviet Union.

There is little serious fear in Tokyo of active American or British intervention in the Sino-Japanese conflict. Such factors as America's strong aversion to foreign commitments and Great Britain's pre-occupation with difficulties nearer home, notably in Spain, unquestionably encouraged the Japanese Government to embark on its policy of "positive chastisement of the Chinese."

There is more apprehension of a move on Russia's part. In its large Far Eastern army the Soviet Union possesses a military striking weapon much stronger than anything available to Great Britain or America. Unlike the latter countries, the Soviet Union has no valuable trade interests to be injured in China. But Russia cannot be indifferent to the extensive Japanese westward push into Inner Mongolia that is already under way as a result of the operations along the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway which recently led to the capture of Kalgan.

The old dream of the Japanese Army, to thrust in a wedge between China and the Soviet Union by occupying the vast, sparsely populated territory, largely inhabited by Mongols, which makes up China's northern border regions, seems well on the way to achievement. This means that Russo-Japanese military contact will be greatly extended, because Chinese Inner Mongolia and Soviet-dominated Outer Mongolia front each other over more than a thousand miles of desolate steppe-land. And Russo-Japanese military contact does not make for increased peace and stability.

Japan has been making preparations to ward off danger of Soviet intervention on China's behalf. Large Japanese reinforcements have been sent to Manchoukuo, where the Kwantung Army, the Japanese force of occupation has been gradually but steadily increasing in numbers during recent years.

At the same time, two reasons are advanced here for belief that the Soviet Union will remain passive. One of these is the internal demoralization revealed in the recent executions of high Red Army officers and in the wholesale arrests and demotions in the higher ranks of the Soviet bureaucracy. The other is the likelihood that Germany in the West is a very effective check on Russia in the East. Some Japanese publicists have been tentatively putting forward the theory that, if Soviet aid to China with airplanes, propagandists or in any other ways, is proved, Germany, under the terms of the anti-communism pact concluded last November, must come to Japan's assistance. This interpretation of the anti-communism pact is not, however, accepted by authoritative German spokesmen here.

Japan embarked on its widening scope of military and naval activity in China in the conviction that it could settle its accounts with China without much danger of interference by any third power. This reckoning may prove justified. But there have already been enough unforeseen and unpredictable incidents to raise serious doubt whether there can be any absolute assurance of "localizing" war, once it has started. World peace, already threatened in Spain, has been made doubly insecure by the new storm center that has arisen in the Far East.

Soviet Now Has Its Heroes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow

During recent months the Soviet Government has been simultaneously ejecting thousands of dissenters from its vast political organization and cementing its hold upon other thousands of citizens, young and old, by the lavish distribution of orders and titles.

Soviet orders and titles have never before been awarded so generously. Every conspicuous act, in every field of human endeavor, receives official recognition by one or more of the numerous Soviet orders. Communist rulers decided, more than a decade ago, that they can use the device of awarding orders as effectually as any "bourgeois" government to assure the loyalty of prominent citizens.

The device seems to work as well in Russia as elsewhere. Those who receive orders feel a sense of obligation to the Party leaders who have singled them out for distinction.

No official figures are available concerning the number of orders issued, but it is estimated that about a million men and women now hold some kind of order, of which about 100,000 confer cash payments from the state and special privileges.

The newest order, "Hero of the Soviet Union," established in 1935, is reserved for conspicuous gallantry, and has been awarded most frequently to aviators, for some conspicuous achievement. Recently, however, several aviators and tank commanders were thus decorated for unspecified acts; it is presumed that these men had distinguished themselves in the Spanish civil war.

War Makers Rouse Japan

(Continued from Page 1)

Japan preparing for war. The lessons of the World War were well learned. The building of a war mentality was never directed more skilfully. The killing of the obscure lieutenant in Shanghai was exploited to the utmost. Long detailed stories appeared in the papers. And then the movies began to show the place where it happened, the committee investigating the murder, the coffin with the body ready for shipment, the ceremonies at the station when the body arrived in Japan and then the funeral services.

The Buddhist service is impressive and lends itself well to patriotic exploitation. The altar is piled high with trifectas of flowers and of food. In the midst of these offerings always stands the picture of the departed. The priests chant their funeral hymns and then, each in turn, relatives and friends come forward and bow before the altar. They then take a pinch of incense powder out of a bowl. They lift the fingers to the forehead and drop the incense on the charcoal smoldering in the incense burner in front of the altar. Three times they repeat this. Then the next mourner repeats the ceremony and so on, one after another, family and friends. The endless repetition of this simple ceremony has a deep effect upon the people. The effect accumulates like the repetition of sound and creates a hypnotic atmosphere of common purpose. It creates a peculiar, silent but powerful mob spirit.

Next the pictures show the victorious Japanese forces in possession of some fort waving the imperial standard—and then the scene shifts to the hospital. Officers of high rank are shown passing among the cots of the wounded, a kind word for each. What patriot does not know that the Chinese are barbarians, that the Japanese are kind-hearted and civilized? Who does not know that the Japanese army does not desire to fight? "When a child misbehaves it needs to be chastised—so Japan must punish China." This we were told by a Japanese spokesman at the International Educational Conference in Tokyo.

Short War Predicted

The Germans were told in 1914 that the war would not last beyond Christmas. They were promised a "jolly war." Even a disciplined nation cannot be easily aroused to accept a long war without protest. So the Japanese are told that it is merely a matter of a few weeks. Are not the Chinese cowards and their armies untrained mobs? The movies show this beyond question. Laugh-provoking pictures of ill-equipped Chinese prisoners of war, of piles and piles of surrendered guns of antiquated design have convinced the Japanese that it cannot last long.

"How do you say it—push-over?" one officer told us. He had studied in America.

But the people as a whole want no war—not if it is to be a long-drawn-out affair. The business men in Tokyo and Kobe, the steel men, the textile men are distinctly worried. Already they cannot obtain foreign exchange. Shipments of needed goods from abroad lie in Kobe and Yokahama warehouses. Orders have been cancelled. There are no dollars, or pounds obtainable. Everything is placed under control. Rice prices to the consumer have risen 20 per cent in a few weeks. Rice prices to the farmer have remained the same. Imports and exports of rice at the right time can control wholesale prices but retail prices reflect the fears of the people.

Labor Trouble Feared

The business world fears labor trouble. To keep things quiet the families of workers called to the colors are given from 50 to 75 per cent of the normal wages. But how long can this continue? A long-drawn-out war will mean financial difficulties for government and business. Already the taxes are increasing alarmingly. And what of the workers and the farmers who always pay the bills in the long run?

"But what can we do?" cried out a textile manufacturer. "What can we do?" cried out a group of women of the upper classes who for years have tried to work for the vote. In Kobe three soldiers protested against the war and tried to stage a demonstration in the crowded station, crowded with troops leaving for the war. They refused to go. They did not go. Their bodies were removed from the station.

Every train is met by groups of people, women, children, young men. All carry banners, all are cheering. For every train carries young men and old men, their brothers, sons and fathers. Off to the war that no one wants. But what can they do?

The son of the cook in Kobe college committed suicide. He did not want to kill.

Farewell to Troops

In Kyoto we saw a whole trainload of soldiers leaving. For hours before the train left crowds had been gathering. Tall upright banners on bamboo poles, all with encouraging and patriotic descriptions, were carried. Hundreds gathered on the station square. Everybody had a small Japanese flag. They waved them in perfect rhythm as the bands played the national anthem over and over again, ten, twenty, thirty times without stopping. Then as the music stopped someone would start clapping until the thousands crowded in the square would take up the rhythmic clap, clap, clap. Then three Banzais. And then again the national hymn. And so on for hours in the sweltering heat, not a breath of air stirring.

Then came the officers marching down the main avenue. All had new equipment. They were loaded down with canteens, field glasses, Sam Browne belts, and swords. Each waved a little flag. An old torn flag, a relic of former wars, led the way. And following them came the women, all had discarded their western clothes, for the kimono and the white cotton apron are now badges of patriotism. Some carried their babies tied on the back, many asleep, their little heads bobbing with the swing of the march. Others dragged their children by the hand or wheeled them in baby carriages. The mothers and the soldiers of the future, all that could, waved flags and sang and banzaied in unison.

With music, singing, cheering and the clatter of wooden sandals—Japan is marching. That night our hotel rocked with three loud explosions, the last one louder than the others—a powder plant had blown up. Officially seven were killed and a few injured. Officially. But, the entire sky line was red with fire and the town shook as by an earthquake and the factory was beyond the hills five miles away. But the losses officially were negligible. So are the losses in the disciplinary expedition. The entire Chinese air force has been destroyed, but the Japanese lost only two planes. The aviators thus paid for their recklessness in flying too low. Hundreds of Chinese killed and the Japanese forces lost only a dozen men. Thus the official Japanese reports.

Enthusiasm Grows

The enthusiasm grows as the success of the expedition is thus unmistakably proven. Every house, every station is decked with the white flag with the red center. Every country road shows gates of honor made of two tall bamboo poles crossed, each carrying a flag. Every public building has these gates built over the entrance.

On the evening train from Tokyo to Kobe we passed through the great rice plains. It was the middle of the year. It was the time of the great festival. For two weeks, according to Japanese belief, the souls of the departed return to their old homes and on the last day candles are lighted to light their way back to the land of the spirits. As far as the eye could reach the fields were lighted with large candles, four, and five feet tall. They burn for hours and children parade the country roads carrying lighted paper lanterns. They are saying farewell to the spirits that dwelled among them for two weeks. The processions passed under the gates of honor and halted at the station to cheer the passing train filled with soldiers off to war.

On the street corners and in front of the large stores women and girls hold out their senninbari clothes for the passing women to sew their red or yellow spot into the lucky belt. The belts are of white cotton upon which small red circles are printed, five in a row, a thousand in all. The work of a thousand women will protect the soldiers in battle. The boys are also taking it up and men are placing their initials in black ink in the circle with the small writing brush.

The soldiers are not all young men. Many are middle-aged. This is a new war technique. Many will be killed. Once the older men are gone the enthusiasm of the young men will be greater. The prominent local men, the fathers, the uncles must be avenged.

Banzai, Banzai, Banzai.

Russians Feel for China, but Demonstrations Are Avoided

By Demaree Bess
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—That public opinion in Soviet Russia is so closely controlled from the center that it can be turned on and off like a water-tap has been strikingly illustrated by the contrasted Soviet reactions to the wars in Spain and in China. It might be supposed, since these two wars have so many elements in common, that Soviet public opinion would react similarly. But such was not the case.

In the case of Spain, the "tap" was opened wide a few days after the civil war began. The newspapers simultaneously announced that the "Soviet people are heart and soul with the people of the Spanish republic." Mass demonstrations were organized in hundreds of factories and offices. Collections were made for "women and children of the Spanish Republic." Resolutions were passed by workers, peasants, university professors, artists and musicians.

China Is Ignored

Then Japanese aggression started in China. Here, too, a Communist Party was a factor. Here, too, a republic was being attacked by a potential enemy of Soviet Russia, as outspoken in its hatred for Bolshevism as General Franco, Germany and Italy. Here, too, defenseless women and children were being destroyed by airplane bombs.

But the "Soviet public" remained calm. Editorially, Soviet newspapers almost ignored the Sino-Japanese war. There were no demonstrations in favor of the Chinese Republic. No resolutions were passed by workers or peasants, on the one hand, or by university professors, on the other. No collections were started for the "women and children of China."

The writer asked a Soviet acquaintance: "Are the Soviet people not sympathetic with China?" He answered: "Of course, they are." He was asked: "Then why are there no such demonstrations as those for Spain?" He replied, as if astonished that such a question should be asked: "But there has been no 'signal' for demonstrations. We do not act without a 'signal.'"

They Await Signal

The docile Soviet population has thus been trained to subdue its emotions, as well as its thoughts, until its Communist rulers give the signal. There is no reason to believe that, when or if the Kremlin should give the word, demonstrations in behalf of China would not be as vociferous as those in behalf of Spain.

Soviet interest in Spain has continued for more than a year, although more mildly expressed. In parks, Communist lecturers explain the Spanish situation, surrounded by maps and charts. The press has continued to report Spanish events in detail, always from the viewpoint of Madrid. But Soviet newspapers have never even hinted that Soviet airplanes, tanks and "Red Army volunteers" are active in Spain, or that Moscow, through its "second Foreign Office," the Communist International, is supporting the International Brigade in Spain.

The question then arises: Why has the Communist high command decided not to "turn on the tap" of public expression in Russia, although Communist parties in other countries are demonstrating on behalf of China? The explanation may be found in the altered internal situation of Russia since the summer of 1936.

Busy With Internal Affairs

Since that time, momentous events have occurred within Russia. The Stalin regime apparently believes that it has discovered a conspiracy against itself so widespread and including so many prominent Communists that it has become necessary to conduct a "purge" on an unprecedented scale. This "purge" gives no evidence of being completed.

Faced with the problem of "liquidating" its internal foes, the Stalin regime has not found the moment propitious for further intervention in the affairs of other countries. The astute Japanese military probably reckoned on this change in the Soviet internal position before they started the present large-scale war in China.

China

(Continued from Page 1)

highly mechanized units into full play. An army spokesman said that weather conditions in North China, with the end of the rainy season, were now ideal for operations.

The Japanese advance, he said, was rolling on against Chochow, 20 miles west of Kuanhsien, and 40 miles southwest of Peiping on the railroad to Hankow, the great north-south trunk line.

Fengshan Capture Claimed

Japanese claimed they had captured Fengshan, a walled town just west of the railroad and considerably north of Chochow, administering a severe defeat to General Sun, whose troops form the western flank of the Chinese line.

The Japanese Kwantung army, operating independently 150 miles northwest of Peiping, was reported to have pressed its advance south into Shansi province, capturing the city of Huaijen. This walled city is 20 miles beyond Tatungfu on the road to Taiyuanfun, the provincial capital. There have been no independent reports that Tatungfu, an important division point on the railroad from Peiping to Suiyuan province, has fallen.

600,000 Attend Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—Officials of the California state fair announced a total attendance of approximately 600,000 at the 10-day exposition just ended. The fair, the 83rd in California history, dedicated the final day to the churches and National Guard of the state.

China-Bound Planes Unloaded on Coast

SAN PEDRO, Calif. 16 (AP)—A crew of twelve longshoremen started unloading the 19 bombing planes from the China-bound freighter Wichita to a barge in the outer harbor here today.

What disposition would be made of the planes could not be immediately determined.

The Wichita dropped anchor in the roadstead just inside the breakwater and several miles from port last night. A fueling barge was tied fast last night, but whether the vessel had been refueled to continue her journey from New York was not learned.

Today's action was in compliance with President Roosevelt's order this week forbidding government-owned vessels to transport arms, ammunition or implements of war to China or Japan. The freighter is under lease to the American-Pioneer Line.

It was understood here that the vessel also would unload its cargo of machine guns, scrap metal and barbed wire, consigned to China.

The company anchored the Wichita in the outer harbor after crew members announced they would not proceed unless paid a war bonus of $250 each.

To Recall Missionaries

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 16 (AP)—The Southern Baptist convention's Foreign Mission Board voted today to evacuate all of its 178 missionaries in China unless "they think they can be of service and want to stay at their own risk." The evacuation order is mandatory for all women and the children of missionaries. The Executive Committee authorized the board to borrow or raise an emergency fund of $100,000 to finance the evacuation.

Illinois Smithy Busy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPRON, Ill.—No, the village smithy still stands, in Capron anyway, and it's still busy doing what they are supposed to do, make and fit horseshoes. George Spencer is just rounding out half a century in the business. He's in his shop everyday, except for an occasional fishing trip.

Great Shanghai Civic Center Left in Tragic Ruins by War

SHANGHAI, Sept. 16 (AP)—The majestic Shanghai civic center, costing $25,000,000 Mexican (a Mexican dollar is about 30 cents American) and the finest municipal plant in all the Orient, rose from Shanghai's ruins in 1932. Today it is a ruin itself.

Four weeks of incessant bombardment by Japanese planes, warships and artillery have converted the city hall, the library, the museum, the stadium and the hospital into charred and broken monuments to the fury, the futility and the fanaticism of war.

This great development was designed and built by American-educated Chinese architects and engineers. It was intended to serve as a model for the other cities of China. Neither Tokyo nor Nanking could boast such superb administrative and cultural buildings.

Today all these are black, mangled skeletons which appall the eye.

Spain and Ethiopia have seen nothing like this. One has to go back to the ruined classical cities of France and Belgium of the World War—Rheims, Louvain, Liège—to find a parallel to the tragic sweep of destruction.

Great and gaping shell holes in most of the buildings have made rebuilding almost an impossibility. Even the American-style hospital, which cost $2,000,000 (Mexican), was to have served as a model for all China, is as badly shattered as the Woosung forts that stand grim and broken at the confluence of the Whangpoo and the Yangtse.

The stadium, built like Harvard's, is shell-torn. The $1,000,000 library is a ghost of its former self.

But it is in the great white granite museum, which housed China's century-old relics, those from the Taiping Rebellion, the Opium War and the Boxer Uprising, that the most tragic picture is to be seen. Scattered about the debris-strewn floors and shell-pierced galleries are remains of delicately carved statues and portions of papier-mâché mannikins, stripped of their gorgeous raiment, the pathetic remains of Chinese classical puppets.

To this tragic spectacle of war has been added the crimes of vandalism. So great has been the looting and desecration that it is hard to tell exactly what kinds of articles were exhibited in the museum. Hundreds of showcases and thousands of shelves have been stripped of everything.

Mingled incongruously with unexploded shells, hand grenades, steel helmets and the other idioms of war are broken symbols of peace—praying Buddhas, sacred bells, Confucian philosophic writings.

Outside the shell-broken city hall, Japanese tanks, armored cars and artillery batteries stand row upon row. They are using what is left of the building as a barricade against Chinese guns, less than a mile away.

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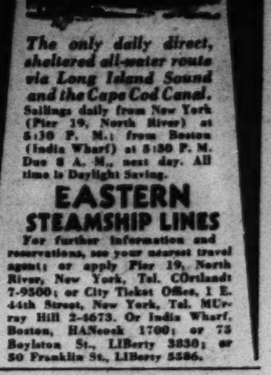

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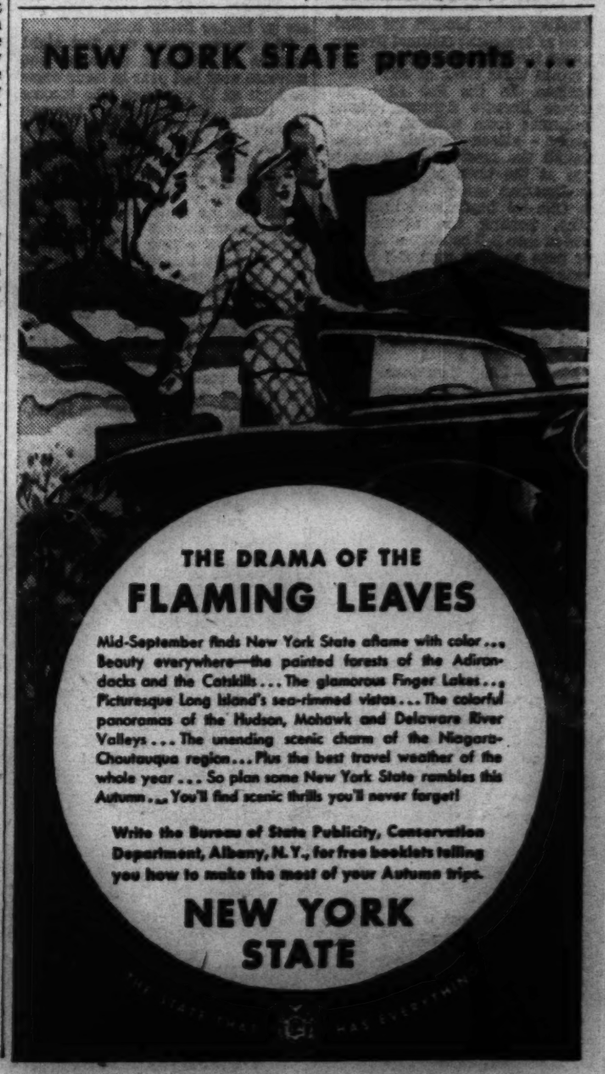
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International Park Urged as Peace Memorial

Conservation groups rally to save 10,000,000-acre tract of wilderness along U. S.-Canadian border west of Lake Superior from exploitation by lumber and power interests.

Scenes in the Quetico-Superior Area

Above—A View of High Falls in the Namakan River, Ontario. It is Territory Such as This That the Quetico-Superior Council Wishes to Save From Exploitation. Center—Mother Moose With Twin Calves. Below: An Ontario Fire Warden Cooks Breakfast

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RANIER, Minn.—Civilization, with business close at his heels, is knocking insistently at the door of a 10,000,000-acre tract of water and wooded wilderness on the Canadian border just west of Lake Superior. But zealous conservationists guard the door. They want this one little bit of America's fast vanishing virgin country to remain in its original, free, unexploited state.

The effort to save this area from the encroachments of power and lumber interests crystalized into what is known as the Quetico-Superior program. For more than 12 years a group of men headed by E. C. Oberholtzer has fought to consummate a sanctuary and peace memorial plan through international, national, and state action.

Hearings before the International Joint Commission in 1925 revealed, Mr. Oberholtzer at his Island home in Rainy Lake, relates, a proposal by lumber and power interests at International Falls, Minn., to dam all the lakes for 150 miles along the Minnesota - Ontario border and eventually to control in similar manner the important tributaries in Ontario and Minnesota. One of these dams, it was revealed, would raise the natural water level 80 feet. In some cases the dams, it was said, would dry up whole rivers and silence beautiful waterfalls.

Conservationists Rally

Alarmed at the threat to this picturesque lakeland, conservationists formulated a public program in 1927, and with the aid of state and national organizations, including the Izaak Walton League, organized the Quetico-Superior Council to direct all friendly efforts both in the United States and Canada, toward realization of the plan.

The program contemplates establishment by treaty between the United States and Canada of an international forest extending from Rainy Lake east to Lake Superior along the Minnesota-Ontario boundary, and including all tributaries on both sides. Jurisdiction in both countries would remain undisturbed, it is pointed out, but uniform principles would be agreed upon by treaty for the administration of the whole region. The area to be embraced, about 10,000,000 acres, would be more than four times as large as Yellowstone National Park. In effect the program would be an extension of that initiated by President Theodore Roosevelt in 1909, when he established the Superior National Forest, which now covers more than 2,000,000 acres in this region. It will also involve a vast extension of the original million-acre Quetico Provincial Park in Ontario.

It is sought above all, Mr. Oberholtzer says, to maintain the wilderness quality of the area and to keep inviolate the thousands of connected lakes that form the principal attraction of the region.

Peace Memorial Urged

The American and Canadian Legions have urged that the area be dedicated as a peace memorial to the service men of both countries, thus giving the enterprise an added significance.

Mr. Oberholtzer notes that opposition to the program has come consistently from lumber and power interests at International Falls, which seek to utilize the boundary water and timber resources, and the similar interests at Cloquet, Minn., which are interested in the resources of the tributaries.

The first move to protect the area was the Shipstead-Nolan bill, which after a struggle of 2½ years was enacted in 1930. It places Congress on record in favor of protecting natural water levels and the wooded shores, islands, beaches, waterfalls and rapids of the whole Minnesota section. Soon afterward a similar act was passed by the State of Minnesota.

Win Further Support

The next step was to persuade the International Joint Commission of the justice of the conservationist's position. In 1934 this commission declared in effect that there was no immediate public or private need for further power development in the area, and expressed the hope that nothing in the future would be permitted to interfere with the program fostered by the Quetico-Superior Council.

In 1934 President Roosevelt by executive order created a special Quetico-Superior Committee of five men charged with the duty of helping to attain the border-lakes program. While the committee has no power, its recommendations are designed to co-ordinate the activities of all federal agencies within the area, and it has had the co-operation of those agencies, Mr. Oberholtzer says. The two chief federal landholders in the region are the U. S. Forest Service and the Indian office, and these have adopted new and comprehensive policies in conformity with the President's committee's recommendations.

Wilderness Preserved

Under the committee's plan, facilities for the public, including summer homes, camps, hotels, and clubs, will be encouraged on the outer lakes already in contact with roads and railroads, while the wilderness heart of the region will be maintained as a sanctuary.

Of primary importance is the fact that the Minnesota portion has not yet been consolidated in public hands. This lack of sufficient public ownership is one of the chief obstacles, he notes, while another threat is the building of roads into the interior where they aren't necessary.

Mr. Oberholtzer points out that another unsolved problem in connection with the program is regulation of existing dams at the outlets of Rainy and the Namakin chain of lakes.

It is pointed out that in the area north of the Ohio and the Missouri River are more than 35,000,000 people within reach of the border canoe waters of the Quetico-Superior region.

U. S. Action in Orient Asked

(Continued from Page 1)

terranean as resolutely as did Reichsfürer Adolf Hitler for Germany's reinstatement as a great European power. And though this may not be agreeable to certain nations (England in particular), still these powers, it is felt, must realize that peace is only possible by recognition of this fact. For Italy, it is pointed out, is there in the center of the Mediterranean with a sizable fleet and a capable air force that must be reckoned with.

It is also said here that no changes in the Nyon arrangement will be effective unless they accept this equality basis in the Mediterranean.

Does It Mean Alliance?

The surprise first shown here at the sending of extra ships to the Mediterranean by the western democracies has now changed to interrogation. Does this Anglo-French co-operation mean a practical if not a formal alliance between these two states?

The satisfaction with which the signing of the Nyon arrangement was hailed in France is assumed in many circles here to indicate more than a victory for temporary Anglo-French prestige.

In any case, it is considered obvious that such action on England's part can only strengthen the Rome-Berlin axis since it supplies the lubrication which eliminates for the time being all serious friction between these two totalitarian states.

Protection Proposed For Lands of Iroquois

SALAMANCA, N. Y., Sept. 16 (AP)—Uncle Sam has stepped in to protect the remnants of the Iroquois nation's once vast hunting grounds from reported new and petty encroachments of white men.

In response to pleas from Indians of six New York reservations, who insist the white man is still making incursions into Iroquois lands after 150 years, the federal land office sent surveying parties out to replot and mark reservation boundaries.

German Seaplane Lands Again in Long Island

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y., Sept. 16 (AP)—The German Seaplane Nordwind, with which the Reich is blazing a commercial trail across the Atlantic, alighted at this Long Island Airport yesterday at 3:25 p. m. e. s. t., after a flight from Horta in the Azores. Capt. Walter Dieli was in command of the ship and its crew of three.

Indians Citizens by Law

A law giving citizenship to all native-born Indians was passed by Congress in 1924.

Rescuer Dives 65 Feet To Save Fellow Worker

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 16 (AP)—A painter dived 65 feet from Point Bridge into the Monongahela River today to rescue a fellow worker who had fallen from a scaffolding.

Unable to untangle a life line, E. L. Martin, 28, dived into the river and for 10 minutes supported Mike Malaxos before they were taken from the water in rowboats. Neither was injured.

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'Oslo Group' of Neutrals Agrees to Admit Belgium

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 16—Inclusion of Belgium in the neutral group of European members of the League of Nations (sometimes known as the Oslo group) has been agreed on "in principle," The Christian Science Monitor learns on excellent authority.

The neutral group, consisting of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, the Netherlands and Switzerland, without forming a definite bloc like the Little and Balkan Entente, has often in the past worked together in League affairs, notably on questions such as disarmament and the lowering of economic barriers.

Hitherto Belgium has been excluded, partly because it participated in the World War and partly because of its obligations under the Locarno Treaty. But since Belgium's formal release from its Locarno obligations by France and Great Britain, the obstacles to its joining the neutral group are held to have disappeared.

In a Meeting Already

When the group held a meeting yesterday to discuss its attitude toward Spain, China and reform of the League Covenant, Belgium was represented. Except in regard to supporting Spain's candidature for re-election to the League Council, it is understood that no final decision was reached. Further meetings are forecast for drafting a common policy on these issues.

The chief significance of the new rapprochement is seen in other directions, however. In the economic sphere it consolidates collaboration of the Oslo group of states in working for freer trade, both inside the League and elsewhere.

Premier Paul van Zeeland of Belgium is expected to make a report here shortly on the mission with which he was entrusted by France and Great Britain, inquiring into the possibility of removing barriers to trade. This report, an important part of which is understood to be concerned with Dr. van Zeeland's talks with President Roosevelt, will, it is thought, gain added authority from the close collaboration of the enlarged neutral group.

The German Arms Factor

In the political sphere, although the rapprochement follows the release of Belgium from its obligation to help France and Britain if attacked by Germany, there is growing evidence that all members of the group are seriously perturbed at recent increases in German armaments. Without exception they have been rearming, and all except Denmark have done so on a considerable scale. Thus if the group is consolidated on a new basis, any attack on Belgium would definitely plunge the whole group against the invader.

Even if military support for members were not forthcoming, the invader would have to reckon with strong political and economic opposition from the group. Thus in the opening of most observers here, this new development is a move in the direction of consolidating peace.

N.Y. Civil Service To Scan Walker's New Transit Job

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 16—The appointment of James J. Walker, formerly Tammany Mayor of New York, as special counsel of the New York State Transit Commission at a salary of $12,000 a year is to be taken up at a secret meeting of the State Civil Service Commission here tomorrow.

Confirmation of this came from Miss Grace A. Reavy, president of the commission, but she declined to discuss it further.

The Walker appointment, it was recalled, caused strongest repercussion from leaders of the most important civic organizations in New York City and persons active in opposition to Tammany Hall practices.

When the commission named Mr. Walker on Aug. 16, as its special counsel in charge of grade crossing elimination work, it was reported that its action was to enable the one-time Tammany Mayor to return to public office long enough to qualify for a pension of $17,500 a year. These reports, however, have never been officially confirmed.

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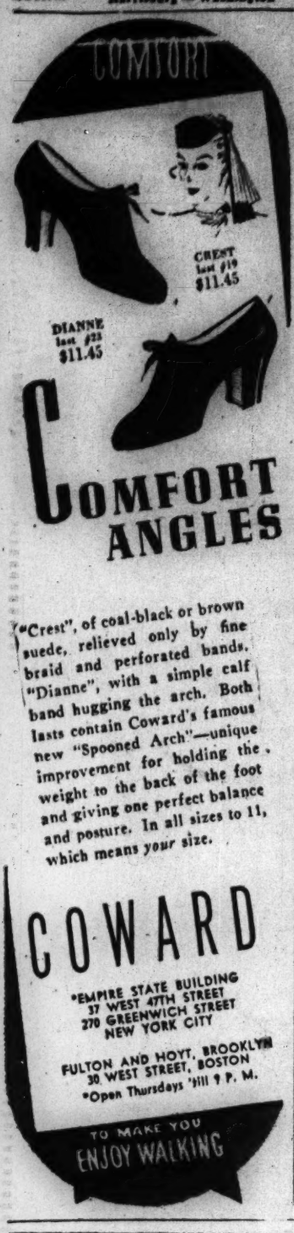

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Trend to the Honor System Grows in American Prisons

ATLANTA, Sept. 16 (AP)—A group of prisoners working unguarded in a Montana forest—a great prison farm operated on an honor system—a penitentiary in Arkansas in which convicts do guard duty—these are examples of the current trend in American penal practice.

A survey of prison officials in many states showed today that most institutions used some form of the honor system to prevent prison troubles, and to give convicts a better outlook on life.

"Escapes are prevented by the honor system and fair treatment of inmates," said Warden Alex McPherson of Wyoming penitentiary. "Prisoners are fed well, given sufficient work and plenty of recreation."

Secretary W. L. Fitzsimmons of the Montana Pardon Board said: "One winter a group of prisoners was sent to a winter camp to cut wood. A guard made a trip once a week with supplies and magazines. The rest of the time the prisoners worked without a guard. There were no escapes."

Problem Is in Selection

The problem, of course, is in selecting prisoners who can be trusted.

"The main thing in preventing escapes is selection of trusties," said Warden James Lewis of Oregon. "We consider property holdings, family ties, and so forth."

Warden O. Nebeker of Utah favors individual rather than mass treatment. "We study the prisoner and attempt to work out a treatment we think will be best for the individual," he said.

Washington state prison uses the merit system, under which prisoners may reduce their terms. Mississippi also allows time off for good behavior, as do many other states.

Warden Roy Best of Colorado said institution of the honor system reduced escapes from 60 to 125 a year to one or so a year.

New Jersey's commissioner of institutions, William J. Ellis, said "We depend primarily upon a classification based on individual study of prisoners" to select men for honor service.

Warden James Hammond of Kentucky said morale of prisoners there was high because of hard work, good food and opportunity for rest.

Superintendent Oscar Pitts of North Carolina found better prison quarters and "humane treatment" also helped morale.

Christmas Paroles

Alabama's governors for more than 11 years have rewarded their best-behaved convicts with two-week Christmas paroles. More than 400 prisoners annually spend the holidays at home after making a "man to man" agreement with the governor to return in January and resume their sentences. Few ever break their word.

Pennsylvania, where privileges are granted for good behavior, also believes in good prisons. It is planning a "maximum security prison," costing several million dollars, atop a 650-foot hill in Lebanon county. There will be no keys to the prison. Locks will be controlled electrically. Entry will be by a 14-foot trip down an elevator into solid rock. Photoelectric cells will catch any movement in corridors, automatically "freezing" every lock on the prison grounds.

Editor Meets Bishops' Rebuke

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 16—Debate over the activities of the Church League for Industrial Democracy in connection with the triennial General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Cincinnati next month led today to disagreement over the editorial policies of The Churchman, a denominational magazine.

Bishop William T. Manning, of the Diocese of New York, held that the organ, a weekly, had violated journalistic ideals to publish his letter criticizing the proposed role of the Church League for Industrial Democracy at the forthcoming Cincinnati meeting.

The complaint by Bishop Manning was met immediately by the Rev. Dr. Guy Emery Shipler, editor of The Churchman, with a statement that he was somewhat annoyed "with the apparent convictions of some people, including some bishops, that the religious press can be kicked around and used as a second-run medium of publicity."

Dr. Shipler's reason for not printing Bishop Manning's letter was that the latter had released it to the general press well in advance of delivery to the Protestant Episcopal weeklies that were asked to publish it. Such tactics, Dr. Shipler held, were not in accord with fair treatment of the religious periodicals.

Behind the argument, however, was seen a far deeper problem than disagreement over journalistic methods, and this was viewed as a fundamental difference with respect to the social, and hence, political opinion in the Protestant Episcopal Church in America.

Significant of this division, it was held, was Bishop Manning's charge that if Dr. Shipler had agreed with his viewpoint, the letter in question would have been printed, and Dr. Shipler's reply that the editorial policy of the Churchman was not in accord with views expressed in the Bishop's communication.

The Churchman is regarded as the organ of "liberal" elements in the denomination, a faction of which has supported the similarly liberal Church League for Industrial Democracy. The latter organization is to have an important place in connection with the triennial meeting and will present a program of speakers representing its point of view.

Bishop Manning's contention, which was said to have influential support in the Protestant Episcopal organization, was that the league's program was given too prominent a position at the meeting and that it lacked a balanced presentation of differing points of view.

For example, Bishop Manning objected to the presence of speakers from the Committee for Industrial Organization, unless representatives from the American Federation of Labor were allowed to tell their side of the current labor issue. The failure to include both sides in controversial matters would give the meeting an unfair tone, he held.

Chicago-Milwaukee Highway

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 16—A new $9,000,000 superhighway between Chicago and Milwaukee was opened for traffic over the Labor Day holiday. With the exception of a short detour, 93 miles of four-lane highway are now in service between the two lakeport cities.

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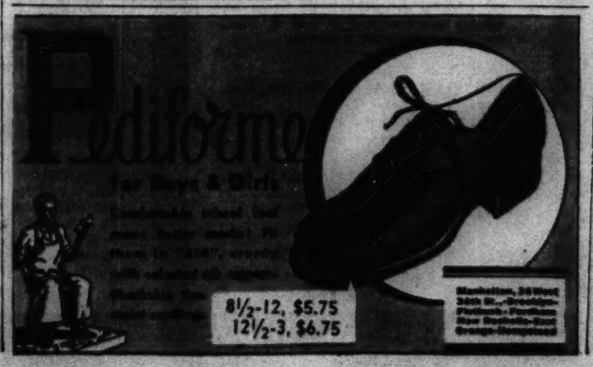

Wonders of Research: Inland Seafish

Bed of Texas creek yields fossil find which student turns to account as subject for thesis—Belt of zodiac compared to fountain basin, with sun at center and earth circling about.

Paralia Studies
Fossil Starfish
Stone Formation From Bouldin Creek, Near Austin, Texas

Texas is one state in the Union where geologists have a hard time not finding fossils. A walk along the banks of almost any creek (wet or dry) is sure to uncover several specimens.

It was while on such a walk that two University of Texas students, M. B. McCarter and M. B. Arick, found two slabs of starfish fossils in the bed of Bouldin Creek near Austin, Texas. This creek meanders through the city and is usually minus water, but after a rain it shows up as a tumbling, racy stream with shallow stretches where the rocky surface is swept clean. It was a gleaming concavity like this which attracted the attention of the two students, and closer inspection brought to light the starfish fossils. A thorough cleaning of the slabs disclosed 25 fossils in one and 118 in the other.

The students presented their find to the University of Texas, after Mr. McCarter wrote his thesis on the discovery. The fossils are known as "Austinaster McCarteri" and are the admiration and perhaps envy of all universities whose professors have visited the Texas museum.

The fish are amazingly life-like. Some lie on the dorsal, some on the ventral side, the points turn up. The mouth of the starfish is small and is bounded by 10 prominent cuneate plates. Each fish is about one and one-half inches across and the fossils stand out from the rock on which they are imbedded as if they were glued on for exhibition.

* * *

Sky Scannings: Planets on Ecliptic

At midnight the constellation Orion peers above the southeastern horizon, suggesting that winter is not so far away. During the cold months its brilliant configuration easily dominates the evening sky.

Those who regularly watch the stars will have noticed the regularity with which constellations march across the heavens as the seasons progress. Since the stars themselves have no such unified westward movement, there must be a reason to be found in the motion of the earth itself.

It took centuries for philosophers to find the reason, but if one walks around the rim of a garden pool, noting the apparent motion of the fountain in the center against the background of shrubbery at the edges, he will have an exact copy of the situation as it exists in the solar system against the background of the stars. The fountain in the center represents the sun; the edge of the pool the earth's orbit, and the edges of the garden the stars. Just as the fountain will appear to move against the background of the shrubbery in a direction opposite to one's motion, so does the sun appear to move among the stars in the opposite direction to earth's orbital motion. Since this is from east to west, the sun appears to progress eastward among the stars from day to day. In the course of a year, it will make a complete circuit of the starry heavens, that is, 24 hours in 12 months, or at the rate of two hours a month.

The so-called signs of the zodiac are the twelve constellations which lie along the ecliptic; hence the sun will advance into a new sign every month. If we divide the sky into halves by a line half-way between the celestial poles, and call it the celestial equator, we may then plot the ecliptic as a curved line weaving about this equator, crossing it in two points called the "equinoxes," and making equal swings of 23½ degrees into the northern and southern heavens. This is the path of the sun among the stars for the year, as just described. Now the sun is approaching the autumnal equinox from above the celestial equator and will reach it on Sept. 23.

The ecliptic also is the approximate path of all the movable celestial bodies, that is, those of our solar system. While the several orbits vary a few degrees from the plane of the ecliptic, yet the moon and planets will never be found very far from it. Tonight's evening sky will illustrate this fact, for four movable bodies are deployed across the sky along the ecliptic; from west to east, they are Mars, Jupiter, Moon and Saturn. Below the western horizon the Sun, Venus, Neptune and Mercury will be grouped along it, while Uranus will mark its position on the eastern horizon.

* * *

Sharks and Dinosaur Trapped in Marl

New Jersey beaches are offering fossil hunts as sideline attractions to bathers. Motorists on their way to the seashore may stop for an exciting half hour's search for prehistoric sharks, corals and larger animals that once lived near Marlton, N. J.

The marl deposits in and around Marlton abound in fossil sharks and other sea creatures. Near Haddonfield, a giant 22-foot lizard or dinosaur (Hadrosarus) was found. It roamed the area some 100,000,000 years ago, and is now on display in Pennsylvania Hall of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences. Visitors to the marl deposits are invited to take their specimens to the Academy Museum, where experts will identify them.

* * *

Peninsula Outline Cleared Up in Antarctica

The British expedition to Grahamland in western Antarctica has returned to London after nearly three years south. More than 1000 square miles were explored and mapped.

It was determined that Grahamland is not a series of islands but the northern part of a peninsula jutting out from the mainland, and the reported strait separating Alexander Island and Grahamland was discovered not to offer a water passage from Marguerite Bay to the Weddell Sea.

The expedition's schooner Penola arrived home early in August. The work of completing the scientific studies made in the Antarctic are expected to take several more months.

* * *

Freight Transport Time Cut on Railroads

Railroads, too, are coming back according to S. T. Bledsoe, president of the Santa Fe. Writing in the current Scientific American, he gives improvements in freight handling and streamlining as the two most important factors.

"Today," he says, "massive freight trains move on yesterday's passenger train schedules. Mile a minute rail transportation of the world's merchandise is today's possibility and tomorrow's commonplace."

Ten years ago, eight days were required for a fast freight to carry fresh meat from Kansas City to Los Angeles. Today, delivery is made on the sixth morning. California fruits bound for Chicago required 154 hours in 1925, but require only 130 hours today. Freight schedules between Kansas City and Denver have been shortened an entire day, while those to Galveston have been cut from 78 to 48 hours.

Improvements have been made in construction of freight cars. Formerly only 10 automobiles could be shipped in each car. Now with ingenious steel tracks and stanchions, 18 can be loaded. In addition, many commodities, such as Fuller's earth and other powdered clays, can be transported in tank cars, eliminating the cost of packaging.

* * *

Year's 'Bike' Brakes Put at 2,000,000

Bicycle makers are reporting the biggest business in years. Just how big, is hard to discover without a lengthy survey; but according to a leading manufacturer of coaster brakes for the two-wheel vehicles, brakes are being turned out at a rate which will total some 2,000,000 before the end of 1937. The normal production rate until this year was only about 400,000 annually.

* * *

Telephone Device Returns Speaker's Voice

One of the most popular "do-it-yourself" exhibits at the New York Museum of Science and Industry is the new automatic device for listening to your own voice on the telephone. This exhibit has just been installed in the communications division.

The individual lifts a hand telephone from its cradle and dials ONE. A green light appears in a small globe as the signal to begin speaking. Printed instructions direct the speaker to continue talking for five seconds. At the end of that period he is to listen while his voice comes back to him over the wire, repeating the remarks he has just made. A dozen small receivers surrounding the four-sided table on which the instrument stands are all in constant use.

To forestall "mike fright" on the part of visitors, a number of five-second sentences are suggested on a small card facing them as they pick up the instrument. But however varied the remarks into the transmitter, they always make the same comment as they hang up—"That doesn't sound like me."

* * *

Carbon Dioxide Gas From Fuel Measured

More than 180,000,000,000 tons of carbon dioxide have been released into the atmosphere by the burning of coal, oil and other mined fuels in the last half century, according to Dr. Robert E. Wilson, president of the Pan American Petroleum Company.

This amount, if not dissipated in some way, sounds like enough to affect the "purity" of the earth's atmosphere, but such an idea overlooks an important factor. The ocean is capable of absorbing some 30 or 40 times as much carbon dioxide as is present in the atmosphere, he says. Before investigating, it seemed to him that we might eventually begin to reverse what took place during the carboniferous era, when a combination of climatic conditions, probably including a high carbon dioxide content in the air, resulted in the fixing and locking up in the earth of most of our tremendous stores of coal.

* * *

City Compression Eased by Automobile

Chief Thomas H. MacDonald of the Bureau of Public Roads sees modern automobiles as the decentralizing agents which will enable the country's population to spread out once more.

The time was when large masses of people worked in factories and congregated near their work to form large concentrations of population in small areas. Motor vehicles are now unwinding the ball which has been tightly wound with too many people in the center.

Mr. MacDonald explains that the wide five to 10 mile band of suburban homes forming around all large cities today, is the first step which serves to allow city workers a more wholesome mode of life for themselves and families. The next logical step, he believes, is the "breakdown of oversized industrial units into smaller units that will be free of many of the undesirable characteristics of overconcentration, such as high living costs and overcrowding, but remain of sufficient size to retain the economies of mass production."

Biggers Accepts Job as Director Of Idle Census

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—John D. Biggers, president of the Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company, accepted today the job of administrator of the unemployment census.

The Toledo Manufacturer told newspaper men after a conference with President Roosevelt that he would continue to hold his private job but would devote most of his time to the census until it was completed.

Mr. Biggers said he was undertaking the task at a personal sacrifice in the belief that the tabulation could "be made valuable in the solution of re-employment."

While reluctant to discuss details of the method of enumeration to be employed until he had had time for further study, Mr. Biggers revealed that the voluntary registration system would be used and handled either through the Post Office Department or some other agency.

Hopes for End by Dec. 1

He expressed hope that the survey would be completed by Dec. 1, when the Post Office Department's heavy Christmas mail begins to flow.

The slim, aggressive-mannered manufacturer sat on the edge of a big round table in the outer executive offices as he told reporters of his plans and hopes for the job he is undertaking.

"I am going to have to live in your neighborhood part of the time," he said by way of announcing his acceptance of the government post. "I know it is a serious job, but from a sense of duty I chose to make the personal sacrifice involved. The provision of the act requires the administrator to report direct to the President, and he has assured me adequate authority."

While Mr. Biggers was talking, the White House distributed a formal announcement of his appointment as administrator of "a census of partial employment, unemployment, and occupations."

Major Item on Calendar

Signs that the unemployment census was a major item on the President's calendar for the day were seen earlier when his appointment list was announced.

Besides Br. Biggers, those with appointments included David Lasser of the Workers' Alliance; Secretary Perkins of the Labor Department, and A. J. Altmeyer, chairman of the Social Security Board.

Mr. Lasser said he protested to Mr. Roosevelt the proposal for a voluntary registration of the unemployed and urged instead a door-to-door canvass of the jobless as the only means of determining accurately the number of idle.

Former Carnegie Winners to Judge

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 16 (AP)—A Frenchman, an Italian and two Americans will be the judges at the 1938 Carnegie International Exhibition of Paintings, and for the first time all are prize winners of former Internationals.

Raoul Dufy of Paris and Ferruccio Ferrazzi of Rome are crossing the Atlantic to join Henry Varnum Poor of New York City and Judson Smith of Woodstock, N. Y., in Pittsburgh next Wednesday.

The International, one of the world's outstanding exhibitions, will open Oct. 14 in Carnegie Museum.

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League Widens Radio Service To Get Fair Play on Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—Increasing press opposition to the League idea has prompted the League of Nations to develop its own broadcasting resources.

During the Assembly, the League's own wireless station—"Radio-Nations"—at Prangins near here, is sending out nightly broadcasts on current Assembly news to all listeners on the short waves. The following services have been provided (Greenwich Mean Time):—

19.00-19.15 nightly, except Sundays, to Britain, South Africa, and northern Europe in English) on 26.31 meters, 11.40mcs.

24.30-24.45 nightly, except Saturdays, to United States, Canada and West Indies (in English) on 32.10 meters, 9.34 mcs.

01.00-01.15 nightly to South America and Central America (in Spanish) on 32.10 meters, 9.34 mcs.

These broadcasts come from a special studio in the new Palace of Nations. The English broadcasts are in charge of Michael Barkway, who has been lent to the League by the British Broadcasting Corporation.

That this new League service is meeting a definite need is, it is claimed here, shown in the following recent comment of one of the great London dailies with a large circulation and a consistent opponent of the Geneva Organization:—"Since the war nothing but an incessant stream of nonsense has flowed from the Geneva Palace of Palaver." Referring to the B. B. C.'s loan to the League of a member of its staff, the paper adds that "Britain continues to be specially identified with a body which more than ever is thrusting its head into the clouds."

Hitherto, the enemies of the League have had it practically all their own way, commentators declare. Now that the League is going to tell the truth about itself they will have to be more careful with their "facts." In addition, the world's listening public will now be told of the League's many-sided non-political activities, which most of the "sensational" papers have regularly ignored.

Radio-Nations was opened on Feb. 2, 1932, when the Disarmament Conference assembled. Normally, the station is worked by Société Radio-Suisse, but in time of emergency it is placed wholly under the League. The short-wave station often transmits official League communications to South America and the Far East. It broadcasts important documents and enables direct contact to be maintained between the delegations of many European countries and their Governments or with public opinion at home.

The station also maintains telegraphic communication with the Argentine, Brazil, China and Japan, and is sometimes used for wireless telephone conversations with North America, South America, China, Japan and Australia. Also, since 1932, there have been brief broadcast talks on the work of the League every Saturday. The most important League decisions and reports in major political disputes such as Manchuria, Chaco, Leticia, and Ethiopia have been carried by Radio-Nations, often verbatim.

Two years ago, the Carnegie Foundation awarded the Wateler Peace Prize to the League to enable it to develop its broadcasting service and in recognition of the good work done by this peace service in the endeavor to bring the nations fully to realize the possibilities of international cooperation.

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Rhode Island Is 13th To Ratify Constitution

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution.

In the preceding articles has been told the story of the convention which wrote the Constitution and in this final report is told briefly the chain of events involved in the ratification and the addition of the Bill of Rights.

Today: Rhode Island, in 1790, became the thirteenth state to ratify the Constitution.

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Richmond,
Dec. 15, 1791.

The Constitution now has a Bill of Rights. The Legislature of Virginia today gave the ninth and decisive ratification to 10 of the 12 amendments submitted to the states by act of the First Congress. This is in pursuance of the resolutions passed by many state ratifying conventions which put the Constitution into effect.

The first of these is: "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

Others assure the right of the people to bear arms, to be free from having soldiers quartered in their houses, and "to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures."

Indictment Required

The fifth requires indictment by grand jury before any person shall be held for serious crime, forbids a second trial for the same offense and provides that a person "shall not be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation."

The right of persons accused in criminal prosecutions "to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation" and to have "a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury" is guaranteed in another article along with rights of having counsel and obtaining witnesses. Excessive bail and cruel punishments are forbidden. The right of jury trial also is extended to civil suits involving more than $20.

"The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people," says the ninth amendment, and the tenth carries broad import regarding the powers of Congress:

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people."

Two Not Ratified

Two other amendments submitted have not been ratified, as required, by three fourths of the states. One of these was designed to provide a larger membership in the House of Representatives, the other to prevent a change of compensation for members of Congress until after an election should intervene. Amendments submitted were those drafted and agreed upon out of more than a score urged by some of the state conventions.

There was some discussion at one time of incorporating these additions into the body of the document at appropriate places, but as matters stand the separate amendments in all probability will be accounted by posterity as an integral part of the original Constitution, since their adoption is interwoven with its ratification.

A chronology of the events by which the Constitution and the new Government under it have been established since the pivotal acceptance by New York State in the summer of 1788 would run something like this:

Sept. 13, 1788—The expiring Confederation Congress designates the first Wednesday in January for appointment of electors to choose a President and provides for instituting the new Government on the first Wednesday in March.

March 4, 1789—Gen. George Washington, as the unanimous choice of the electors, is inaugurated first President of the United States, and the newly-elected Senate and House of Representatives convene for their first session.

Nov. 13, 1789—North Carolina, the twelfth state, accepts the Constitution, 195 to 77, while recommending 26 amendments. This action is the result of a second convention, the first having refused to ratify about the time New York acceded.

May 29, 1790—Rhode Island, last of the 13 states, ratifies—with amendments—by the narrow vote of 34 to 32 in a stubbornly contested convention.

And now, embodying both the aims of the Federalists as hammered out in the Federal Convention and the reservations of the Anti-Federalists as marshaled in the fight on ratification, the Constitution belongs to all Americans.

New Event in History

With its establishment is rounded out an epic which Governor Huntington of Connecticut summarized in his address to the Connecticut ratifying convention. He said:

This is a new event in the history of mankind. Heretofore most governments have been formed by tyrants and imposed upon mankind by force. Never before did a people, in time of peace and tranquillity, meet together by their representatives, and, with calm deliberation, frame for themselves a system of government.

This noble attempt does honor to our country. While I express my sentiments in favor of this Constitution, I candidly believe that those gentlemen who oppose it are actuated by principles of regard to the public welfare. If we will exercise mutual candor for each other, and sincerely endeavor to maintain our liberties, we may long continue to be a free and happy people.

North and South Join Parade

By a Staff Photographer

Where Two States Ratified the Constitution

Upper—Old State House at Newport, R. I., Scene of That State's Debate on the Constitution.

Lower—View of Fayetteville, N. C., Where a State Convention Ratified the Constitution in 1789. The Constitution House Was Burned in the Great Fire of 1831. The Old Market House Now Stands on the Site

Much of Constitution Based On Theories of a Preacher

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 16—Much of the foundation work on which the Constitution of the United States was based was carried out by Peletiah Webster, preacher, teacher and economist in colonial Philadelphia, according to a report by research workers of the Pennsylvania Constitutional Commemoration Committee.

Hannis Taylor, Columbia University professor of law and a former Minister to Spain, asserts that the whole novel theory of the Constitution was outlined, years before its adoption, by this Philadelphia merchant. According to Professor Taylor's book, "Origin and Growth of the American Constitution," Webster evolved the "two fundamental concepts upon which the charter rests: a uniform commercial system and a uniform and self-executing system of federal taxation."

Other students of the early days of the United States point out that Webster's influence in the drafting of the Constitution is embraced in his "Dissertation Upon the Political Union and Constitution of the Thirteen United States of North America." This was presented nearly four years before the convention of 1787.

It is also declared by the committee's research workers that Webster's concepts, more or less embodied in the existing Constitution, were freely discussed prior to the Annapolis convention of 1786. Mr. Taylor declares that James Madison, Alexander Hamilton and Charles Pinckney knew of Webster's work, and that the other signers of the Constitution "must have been familiar" with the Webster pamphlets.

Webster was one of those who argued in favor of the support of war by taxation, rather than loans. He has been called the only man of ability of his day who held out vigorously against the "rag-money party" in Pennsylvania at the time of the issue of credit in 1785.

Mr. Taylor wrote that "Peletiah Webster's dream of a uniform system of Federal Government enforceable by a self-sustaining system has been realized, but his dream of a uniform commercial system, resting on the uniformity of law, has been thwarted by the existence of independent sovereignities which stand to each other, so far as domestic codes are concerned, almost like foreign nations."

Webster was born in Lebanon, Conn., in 1725, and was graduated from Yale University in 1746. He studied theology and was ordained as pastor at Greenwich, Mass. He came to Philadelphia in 1755, to engage in business and become a teacher in the Germantown Academy.

States to Guard Tax Rights

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 16 (AP)—Twenty state chief executives at the end of the annual governors' conference last night resolved to meet soon again to thresh out for once and all the problem of erecting a tax fence between the Federal Government and the states. Gov. Bibb Graves of Alabama heads a committee to decide when and where. The governors agreed that wherever it was, President Roosevelt should be there.

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York brought the issue to a head two days ago when he told the governors duplication of federal and state taxes was acute and oppressive. His constitutents decided then that the Federal Government should pick its tax sources and stick to them, leaving the other fields entirely to the states.

Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont told the governors still another fence should be erected between the state and Federal Governments in flood control and power projects.

"What Vermont wants," he said, referring to the proposed Connecticut River Valley project, "is the right to handle purely local affairs in our own way. . . . If the waterpower of Vermont can be taken without its consent then the same right would exist for appropriating any natural resource of any other state. . . . This situation is due to the insatiable desire of certain federal authorities for more and more control. . . ."

Co-operation between state governments in the control of paroled prisoners was urged by Gov. James V. Allred of Texas.

"Oftentimes a man in the Texas Penitentiary intends to return to his home in another state. He has friends and neighbors there, some perhaps who will give him employment."

There is need, he said, for an "exchange of prisoners" under which the parole administration of one state would keep watch and control over men turned over to it by another state.

President Names Colonel as Head Of Army Engineers

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—President Roosevelt yesterday designated a fighting army engineer who has seen action in the Philippines and France to become chief of army engineers and watch over the expenditure of hundreds of millions of dollars.

He is Col. Julian L. Schley, distant relative of Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, naval hero of the Civil and Spanish American Wars.

Colonel Schley was appointed to succeed Maj.-Gen. Edward M. Markham when the latter's four-year term as chief of engineers expires on Oct. 17. Now commandant of the Engineers' School at Fort Belvoir, Va., Colonel Schley will be given the rank of Major General when he assumes his new post.

The army engineers supervise construction and maintenance of rivers and harbors and flood control projects on which millions of dollars are spent annually.

Seal Fur Prepared For Selling Under 3-Nation Treaty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—A treaty between the United States, Japan and Great Britain, made in 1911, holds good and is applied each year when profits from the sale of seal skins taken from the Pribiloff Islands is divided between the three nations. So successful has this treaty been that it is seen as a precedent in the making of some treaty to settle the now heated question of Japanese salmon fishing off the Alaskan coast. It is generally conceded now that the question belongs in the State Department and not in the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries.

When the United States Navy supply ship, Sirius, arrived in this port recently, it brought this season's "take" of seal skins numbering 55,180, valued at $1,650,000. The skins are sent to St. Louis to be tanned and dyed, after which they are sold at auction. After expenses are deducted, the proceeds are divided. 15 per cent goes to Japan, England gets 15 per cent, and the United States gets the rest.

Toots Ease Path Into Citizenship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Blowing and drumming their way to better American citizenship, WPA students of foreign birth are learning American traditions while they acquire skill on band instruments, reports H. K. Selzer, Chicago WPA director.

In one band every instrument is played by a Moor. In another, all musicians are Chinese. A third band includes members of 11 nationalities. Mrs. Mabel S. Herdien, supervisor of music classes, says the players are learning the language and customs of their adopted country through the music group associations.

Music classes for both citizens and aliens are being conducted in 100 locations with an enrollment of 2700 pupils, Mrs. Herdien reports. A variety of subjects are taught, including voice technique, sight singing, harmony, music appreciation, piano, instrumentation and organ, operetta, community singing, keyboard harmony, rhythms and dance composition.

Classes in instrument making teach students to make flutes, percussion instruments, and xylophones.

Governors' Day at White House Just an Item on the Agenda

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16—President Roosevelt put in today one of the busiest working days in the memory of White House attachés, including lunch with 17 Governors including one of his severest critics. Gov. George D. Aiken of Vermont who yesterday attacked the Federal Government's power policy as applied to the Connecticut River valley flood control and power projects.

The Governors are returning to their various states from the Atlantic City conference, and stopped by Washington to make contact with the President. They included: Richard C. McMullen, Delaware; Harold G. Hoffman, New Jersey; Wilbur L. Cross, Connecticut; Olin D. Johnston, South Carolina; George C. Peery, Virginia, chairman of the Governors' Conference; Herbert H. Lehman, New York; George D. Aiken, Vermont; H. Clifford Townsend, Indiana; Bibb Graves, Alabama; Lloyd C. Stark, Missouri; Fred P. Cone, Florida; James V. Allred, Texas; Homer A. Holt, West Virginia; Roy L. Cochran, Nebraska; Leslie A. Miller, Wyoming; Henry H. Blood, Utah; Blanton Winship, Puerto Rico.

Here, for the edification of executives and students of public life everywhere, is President Roosevelt's schedule for the bulk of his working day, with the subjects relevant to each visitor.

10:15—David Lasser, head of the Workers' Alliance, the militant organization that stages protest marches on Washington, state capitols, and relief headquarters. He protested to the President against the plan to count the unemployed by voluntary registration.

10:25—Receive West Virginia forest festival invitation. An imposing group, including Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson, and the forest queen of West Virginia, trooped into the President's office.

10:30—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins and Chairman Arthur J. Altmeyer, of the Social Security Board.

10:45—J. D. Ross, of the Securities and Exchange Commission, who is expected to take over administration of the vast Bonneville power project.

11:05—William P. Dodd, American Ambassador to Berlin.

11:20—John D. Biggers, Glass-manufacturing official of Toledo, Ohio, who accepted the job of running the federal unemployment census. He revealed that the census was expected to be made by Dec. 1, before the Christmas postal rush.

11:30—Representative Wesley Disney (D) Okla., interested in a new power project in his state.

11:45—R. F. C. chairman Jesse H. Jones, whose visits are always important, since he is the government's No. 1 banker.

11:55—Secretary of War Woodring, General Schley, new chief of army engineers. An induction-into-office call of an official whose job is closely regarded by the President.

12:10—Robert W. Bingham, Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, who is expected to return to his post shortly.

12:20—Arthur E. Morgan, head of TVA.

12:40—Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, assistant Secretary of state Francis D. Sayre—an unidentified visit of two officials whose work is rarely linked.

1:00—Lunch with all the governors.

2:15—Budget director Daniel W. Bell.

2:45—Josephine Roche, Assistant Secretary of Treasury—another unidentified subject.

3:00—Mail. Also possibly unidentified callers, whom it was not considered advisable to put on the official list.

5:00—Tea at the White House, with a guest Mary E. Dewson, newly appointed member of the Social Security Board.

For the rest of the day, the President can attend to callers—and they are often numerous—who are not on the official list. His desk is piled high with reports to read and documents to sign. He isn't expected to have much time to sort his stamp collection.

Missouri Signs N. Y. Fair Contract

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 16—Missouri, first state to pass legislation providing for participation in the 1939 New York World's Fair, is also the first state to sign a formal contract for space in the exposition grounds. At least $250,000 is to be spent by the state for erection of its building and presentation of exhibits.

"We intend to sell Missouri to the world at the New York fair," Gov. Lloyd C. Stark said as he signed the contract with exposition authorities.

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South America Favorable To Political Asylum Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—All South American observations thus far to hand on Argentina's proposed convention regarding the rights of political asylum are regarded as encouragingly favorable. But there now appears to be a fundamental viewpoint that the project should be definitely voted on at the forthcoming Pan American Conference, scheduled for Lima, Peru, next year.

As this arrangement falls within the original plan of Carlos Saavedra Lamas, Argentine Foreign Minister and author of the proposal, no objection is expected though it must be borne in mind that all governments of the world have been invited to adhere to the convention and that the opinions and suggestions of non-American countries are to be given equal consideration.

The favorable reception of the draft convention is received as a good augury, for it is not forgotten that in some southern countries the personality of the convention's author is a partial handicap. Carlos Saavedra Lamas may have achieved a both continental and international fame as the Argentine Chancellor, but the manner in which he has conducted foreign policy, however successful, has not always been to the liking of neighboring powers. In seizing on the issue of political asylum, however, he has tackled a problem which interests them all.

One proposal in the draft convention has been singled out for unanimous and enthusiastic endorsement. It is the second article, classified under "foreign asylum," which establishes it as the duty of the nation conceding refuge to prevent refugees from acting in a manner likely to imperil the public peace. The interested state will be required to insure the supervision or internment of political refugees who are notorious leaders of subversive movements.

Many Such Problems

Many if not all South American governments are faced with some such problems today, arising from the presence of Spanish and other European political chieftains who have sought refuge in the new world. The plethora of lectures and radio broadcasts by these refugee politicians and the mushroom growth of newspapers reviving here the ideological polemics of the old world are indicative of these problems. There is more evidence in the crowds of foreigners who queue up at the local identification offices to register under new laws which call for a check-up on "undesirables."

But it was principally the lessons of the Spanish civil war that prompted the Argentine Foreign Minister to act, so that the question of domestic-asylum, i. e., in legations and embassies, might be treated preferentially. Señor Saavedra Lamas, when presenting his proposal to foreign diplomats in Buenos Aires, recalled the protection vouchsafed to political refugees of all nationalities during the present civil war and stressed the necessity of providing international instruments for future occasions on which similar protection may be required.

In general, the Argentine project is inspired by humanitarian sentiments and especially takes into account liberty of political thought with such just limitations as are imposed by friendship between the nations and the maintenance of order in each country It also represents the codification, from the Argentine viewpoint, of recognized international obligations and an effort to summarize and clarify all the doctrines laid down on the subject in the past.

There are 17 articles in the proposed convention. Nine of them relate to "domestic asylum" and four to "foreign asylum." The rest are general dispositions. After detailing previous agreements on the subject in the preamble, it is laid down under the heading of "domestic asylum" that all persons persecuted for political motives may seek refuge in the diplomatic offices or residences, warcraft or camps of foreign nations.

Criminals Barred

Terrorists, common criminals and military deserters will be denied protection. The government of the refugee may demand that he be removed out of its territory and the diplomatic agent can demand guarantees for safe transport. If the refugee should return to the country concerned he will not be entitled to asylum for a second time.

Another article under the same head permits a diplomat to request additional accomodation under his country's flag when his own legation, embassy or residence is filled up with refugees. This proposal is, obviously, one of the results of South American experiences in Madrid during the Spanish civil war.

The four articles of "foreign asylum" provide that in case of refugees taking up residence in other lands the latter must see they engage in no activities that would endanger public order in either the country to which they belong or that providing refuge. These political emigrants cannot form committees or societies likely to disturb existing order. In case of necessity their vigilance or internment is provided for. They can be permitted to leave their country of refuge provided they guarantee non-return to their own country and the government of that country is advised.

According to the note handed to the ambassadors and ministers in Buenos Aires, Señor Saavedra Lamas considers that the projected convention is a comprehensive summary of a doctrine that has been put to its main test in the Spanish civil war, when "persons whose lives were threatened by the impassioned masses," sought refuge in foreign embassies and legations. It was a notable fact, he said, that protection had never been denied despite the opinions of the various governments on the subject.

New Hudson River Reservoir Planned

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 16 (AP)—Construction of a second giant reservoir in northern New York, designed to prevent flood waters in the Hudson Valley, is receiving official consideration.

James C. McDonald of Schenectady, president of the Hudson River Regulating Board, said today that the group is studying plans for a reservoir in the Cedar River, in Hamilton and Essex Counties, about 2½ miles above its confluence with the Hudson.

The reservoir, officially designated "Chain Lakes Reservoir," would be formed by a dam approximately 110 feet in height and would have an area of about 5000 acres—one-fifth the size of the seven-year-old Sacandaga Reservoir, now regulating the flow of the Hudson.

A Knack for Drawing Proves Rather General

Study in Charcoal
Done After Only Three Months of Lessons

Women Are Popular Art Students
Top—Housewives Take an Interest in Finger Painting
Bottom—Oscar van Young, Artist, Instructs Two Pupils

Mayan Lace Work
Mercedes Barajas Shows How Weaving Is Done to Mercedes Zavala, a Young Pupil

Ancient Indian Fort Is Found On Farm in Illinois

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 16—In Illinois farm country an ancient Indian fortification, buried in mud, was found this summer by the University of Chicago archaeological expedition whose members date it as "pre-Columbian."

Discovery of the defensive wall or palisade was made near Metropolis, Ill., in an old slough bed adjoining an Indian burial mound which was being excavated by this group. Exploratory trenches dug by the students brought to light a line of posts, eaeh about 10 inches in diameter, built into the lower sand levels and surrounded by clay.

"The fortification is similar to one encountered by De Soto in Alabama about 400 years ago," said Dr. Thorne Deuel, research associate who headed the party. "It also resembles a wall unearthed by Dr. Stephen A. Barrett of the Milwaukee Public Museum at Aztalan, in Wisconsin."

Diggings in an old Indian burial ground on the farm of E. E. Lewis near the same site brought forth relics of Indian life of long ago which indicate the presence of a third cultural group in the area known for the Kincaid mounds, the archaeologists reported. The new site represents the "middle Mississippi" phase as contrasted with the "lower Mississippi" phase of the Kincaid group. Many items of effigy pottery, arrowheads, and fluorite beads were found here to add to the collection of Middle Mississippi Indian culture, the expedition states.

On the surface of this mound the excavators came upon an exquisitely carved stone head representing an Indian with a crownlike headdress. The hair arrangement in this piece of sculpture was unusual. Drawn into a knot, the hair protrudes out of the headdress and falls behind.

Excavation beneath the mound revealed an older campsite, Dr. Deuel reported. Charcoal, burned clay, and numerous fire pits remained from the distant days of Indian occupation. This site yielded a type of pottery entirely foreign to the Kincaid compound and represented the third distinctive cultural group in that small area, Dr. Deuel added. Most of this pottery is thin with cord-roughened exteriors and notched lips. But before this culture can be positively identified, a "pure" campsite, containing only this single type of pottery must be located. The search for such a campsite is now on the program for next year's expedition.

Another strange find of this summer was that of a conch shell known as a "warrior cup," like those used by Southern Indian chieftains for ceremonial purposes. This one lay in a pit lined with a thin layer of wood which had rotted with time.

Material found here is being carefully preserved for future study. The fence posts of the palisades were treated with a solution of paraffin and gasoline. Later the yearly rings of the posts will be checked against a tree-ring calendar, and the anthropologists hope to determine the exact year in which the wood was cut and driven into place.

Woman Will Teach Two On an Ice-Bound Island

HANCOCK, Mich., Sept. 16 (AP)—Mrs. Gordon MacKenzie of Larium, Mich., is going to spend six winter months teaching two children on icebound Isle Royale in Lake Superior.

She was engaged by Keweenaw County today to teach the two children of Holger Johnson, a fisherman. It will be her first teaching job. She will receive $50 a month, with board and room. She said her husband, a WPA worker, would remain at home.

Black, Justice Since Aug. 19

(Continued from Page 1)

room of the court on the day when he appears to assume office, and generally it is given by the Chief Justice.

But, according to Charles Elmore Cropley, clerk of the Supreme Court, Mr. Justice Black took the specific oath "sometime between Aug. 24 and Aug. 29." Uncertainty about the date is increased by other accounts that the oath was taken on Aug. 19, the same day that Mr. Justice Black took his first oath. But there is agreement that both oaths have been taken. One account is that they were both administered before Charles P. Pace, financial clerk of the Senate.

The oath was filed with the appointment clerk of the Justice Department before Mr. Justice Black sailed for Europe, and he went on the government pay roll at $20,000 a year as a member of the Supreme Court.

Mr. Justice Black may desire to take another public oath when he ascends the tribunal. Mr. Cropley says:

More a Matter of Custom

"Legally, I suppose Mr. Black would not be required to take the oath of office in open court and thus complete the ceremony of installation. But I assume he will take such oath in open court, for it is always done. It is not aquestion of legal compliance but of custom."

Changed Senatorial Views

Seven members of the Senate who voted for Mr. Justice Black's confirmation have now testified that they would not have done so had they known he had affiliations with the Klan. These are Senators Bennett Champ Clark (D) of Missouri, Frederick Van Nuys (D) of Indiana, William G. McAdoo (D) of California, A. Harry Moore (D) of New Jersey, Clyde L. Herring (D) of Iowa, Prentiss M. Brown (D) of Michigan, and Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York.

From London today, the Baltimore Sun prints an interesting description of Mr. Justice Black's activities, written by Paul W. Ward, recently a member of the Sun's Washington Bureau and a friend of the new justice.

Mr. Justice Black, his story states, will remain silent until he returns to the United States and examines the charges against him in detail. From London, he intends to go to Ireland, whence came his maternal ancestors. The political advantages of this trip are obvious.

Mr. Justice Black has been associating, according to the Sun story, with many prominent British liberals, including Harold J. Laski, professor in the London School of Economics, the well-known Jewish liberal who is an intimate friend of Dr. Felix Frankfurter, Mr. Justice Brandeis and President Roosevelt.

Mr. Justice Black has been theater-going, and meeting the queries of the British Press with jesting replies. He has reminded his interviewers, when asked about various Klan viewpoints, according to the Sun story, that his secretary, Miss Ann C. Butts, who accompanies him to the Supreme Court, is a Roman Catholic.

Boston Attorney Challenges Black

BOSTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—Patrick Henry Kelly, Boston attorney and a member of the Supreme Court bar for many years, today announced he had challenged the legality of the appointment of Former Senator Hugo L. Black of Alabama to the Supreme Court bench.

Mr. Kelly said he filed an information with the Supreme Court maintaining there was no legal vacancy for Mr. Black to fill, and that he, being a member of Congress when "emoluments" for Supreme Court justices "were increased," was thereby automatically eliminated from appointment.

A suggestion was made by Mr. Kelly, in a letter to all members of the Supreme Court, and to Homer Cummings, attorney general, that the court "investigate and determine" Mr. Black's right to sit, in order to avert "embarrassment" to the court and Mr. Black later.

Deluge of Books At 25 Cents Each Strikes New York

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (AP)—Fourth avenue, center of the book publishing business of America, eyed with interest today the appearance of a deluge of cheaply-priced books in paper bindings.

The books, more than 300,000 of them, were on sale in newsstands, drug stores and similar outlets at 25 cents for fiction and 35 for nonfiction. Reprints are to be included as well as new matter. These prices are about an eighth of the usual ones.

The man who though up the idea this time (it has been tried unsuccessfully before) is Samuel W. Craig, originator of the Literary Guild. Richard Storrs Child, financier, is putting up much of the money.

Established book publishers do not admit, publicly, to much worry. They say the chief difference between the cost of paper-backed books and any other is the cost of the boards, which is only a few cents. Composition and printing eat up the money, remarks Stanley Rinehart, president of the National Association of Book Publishers, and both of these go into paper-back books. It will also, he indicates, cost approximately the same for distribution.

"The American public," he said, "is conditioned to consider anything between paper covers a magazine."

Six of Clarksburg, W. Va., Council Are Questioned

CLARKSBURG, W. Va., Sept. 16 (AP)—Six members of the nine-man municipal council in this central West Virginia city of 30,000 were held today on charges of bribery in connection with a garbage disposal contract.

State policemen and Sheriff Moore M. Reynolds of Harrison County seized the men in council chambers last night and whisked them off to near-by Fairmont for questioning. All six denied the accusation.

Heavy Meteor Fragment

One fragment of a meteorite which fell near Paragould, Ark., in 1930, weighed 820 pounds.

Art for Masses Discloses Much Chicago Talent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Men and women, from 17 to 70, who never believed they had talent, are painting "portraits for the living-room" and producing other works of art astonishing their teachers here. In fact, it is believed that a "people's art" is springing up in which many types of persons spend their new leisure expressing themselves with brush and pencil.

Some 32,000 adults in classes in various parts of the city in school buildings, settlement houses, and parks have gone in for this art and crafts work. It is a part of the art project of the Works Progress Administration in co-operation with the Chicago Board of Education here. Started as a means of giving unemployed school teachers something to do, it has blossomed out with many pupils who express far more talent than was expected, according to Louis Cheskin, director of the project.

The cream of the pictures done last winter were collected into one exhibit at one of the down town department stores. Out of 1000 paintings, 800 were done by persons who have never had any lessons before they joined the free classes, it was found.

The pupils in art came from every type and class of citizens. There were dentists, housewives, business men, ex-teachers, tool makers, store keepers, lawyers, club women, stenographers, and others wanting something to do in their leisure time. Parents, too, were interested in turning out works of art which later became a part of the home furnishing and a key for the decorative schemes of their homes.

Get Their Own Models

The classes interested in painting portraits directly from life drafted their models from the neighborhood. Sometimes they called in peddlers who happened to be ambling along the street, bathers coming back from the beach, curly-headed urchins who were willing to pose for an hour or so for a little remuneration, and any other characters they could find.

As in the new art methods for children, the men and women were encouraged to paint out of their own experience. The old system of drawing autumn leaves which had been nicely arranged on the desk before the class is out, it was explained. The adults were told to paint the things they know best.

"We are not trying to make artists out of these people," said Mr. Cheskin. "Our main interest is to arouse some artistic appreciation in them so that they will feel their own connection with art itself. The object is to take art to the masses of the people.

"We have found far more talent than we expected. After all, most people like to draw and do it instinctively. Did you ever see a person while trying to think of something, scribble all sorts of figures and designs on a piece of paper, book, or table? Notice all the peculiar designs and figures on telephone books where the person who did them could not be watched. People draw unconsciously.

"In order to get this multitude of people actually handling the brush and pencil, we first have to convince them that they really do not need a lot of talent in order to draw, paint or carve. Then we accustom the adult to the conception that all work is not done for money and that there is pleasure in creative art. We have to show them that a work of art has its own reasons for existence and that in order to appreciate art fully the person must practice it himself. By painting a little himself he begins to appreciate the real significance of painting."

Mexico Aids Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTERREY, Mexico—A library for children, recently started by the National Revolutionary Party, which is Mexico's official party, has proved successful, many children attending daily to read and to take home books. The library is the first of many others which will be started soon, under the patronage of various groups and civic clubs.

Lewis Makes New Attempt To Avert Indiana Coal Strike

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 16 (AP)—John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, today notified Frank Barnhart, president of District 11, that he would send a committee of international officers to Indiana to make another effort to avert a threatening strike of 6500 miners.

The committee, Mr. Lewis said, would be headed by John O'Leary. Officers of District 11 had requested authority to call a strike after failing to reach an agreement with operators on a new wage scale. Miners have demanded a $6 basic daily wage but the operators have held to a $5.87½ a day proposal.

Philadelphia: A Pennsylvania delegate to the convention of the American Federation of Government Employees protested an extra one-cent assessment which he said the A. F. of L. would use to fight the C. I. O.

The monthly assessment is paid to the A. F. of L. for organization purposes.

"I object to this levy because it is intended to fight the C. I. O.," declared William Mollenhauer Jr., of Huntingdon, Penna., "and I feel that instead of the fighting between the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. there should be some kind of spirit of co-operation."

"None of the members of my lodge would object to a 10-cent levy if it would help organize our union, but we object to the one-cent levy simply for the purpose of fighting another labor organization," said Mr. Mollenhauer, an assistant United States forester.

Mr. Mollenhauer was stopped when he said, "It looks to me like there was some justification for those sit-down strikes in Detroit."

Charles I. Stengle, president of the federation told him: "You are now dangerously near to violating our constitution which is against all strikes. We only deal with Government employees so let the outsiders take care of themselves. We have already at this convention approved the one-cent per capita tax and I say to you now that we pay no tax for any such purposes as you have described."

Philadelphia: The National Labor Relations Board announced that employees of silk mills at Hamburg and Berwick, Penna., voted for the C. I. O. as their agency for collective bargaining.

The vote at Berwick was 153 to 115 by employees of the Duplan Silk Mill. At Hamburg, employees of the G. Katterman Silk Mill voted 57 to 7.

New York: Four vessels of the American Export Steamship Corporation were idle as crews refused to sail war endangered waters without $350 bonus and $25,000 indemnity insurance per man.

The National Marine Union, representing the workers, rejected counter-proposals. The union said the company wished to add a clause to the ships' articles which would allow the Maritime Commission to settle the compensation question.

The company had agreed, union officials said, to pay regular wages in case any ship was interned in a foreign port.

The Exeter, Excello, Exchange and Examiner were tied up, with the Examiner due from Boston. Most of the ships travel through the Mediterranean, in Spanish coastal waters.

Louisville, Ky.: Selecting Birmingham Ala., for their 1938 convention city, delegates to the International Typographical Union appeared to be planning to attempt a direct decision on A. F. of L.-C. I. O. affiliation.

Delegates turned down a proposal to limit use of traveling cards; to deny the union label to shops that pay less than 80 cents an hour and run more than 40 hours a week; to raise old-age pension payments from $8 to $10 a week; to hold the convention biennially and to raise the per capita tax for support of the international to 10 cents a month.

Washington: Union workers took the first sit-down strike litigation to the Supreme Court in an appeal of a case involving the Apex Hosiery Company mills in Philadelphia.

The American Federation of Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers asked the high court to review a judgment of the Third Circuit Court of Appeals, which ordered strikers to vacate the mills.

Cleveland, Ohio: The National Labor Relations Board has recognized the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen as bargaining representatives for approximately 2000 Greyhound bus line drivers. S. R. Harvey, assistant president of the brotherhood, announced.

Spiritual Growth Wall Street Need, Kettering States

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 16—Charles F. Kettering, vice-president of General Motors Corporation in charge of the organization's research, is on the high seas bound for Europe today, after startling Wall Street with the charge that it lacked imagination.

"For a long time I've worried about the serious deficiency in imagination and ideas." The General Motors' development engineer told reporters aboard the steamship Normandie of the French Line, yesterday.

"Think what it would mean if our financial and industrial leaders were suddenly expanded mentally and spiritually. Men of vision and imagination are needed badly in Wall Street, just as they are in other centers of high finance!"

Imagination in Mr. Kettering's case has been a profitable faculty, for it has enabled him to match income figures with some of the leading factors of the financial world. Reporters concluded the research engineer's own experience might lie behind his prescription of more imagination and vision.

"When I get back from Europe, I expect to give the problem some real attention rather than just dreaming about it," he laughed after proposing a "vision-virus" for Wall Street.

"We pay too much attention to what we have achieved and not enough to the things to come, which may be far more important," he continued. "If there had been letters of appraisal written every New Year's Day throughout all history, I'm sure they would all read the same. A sample would be about like this:

"'I don't see how on earth grandfather and great-grandfather got along on what they had, and now I don't know what else there is for me to do.'
for me to do."

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Wild Boar Couchant

BIMBO must have been very new to the world when Araluen and I first made his acquaintance. We were in Corsica and walking on the road leading down from the mountains to the ancient citadel and seaport of Calvi, when we happened to meet one of the local fishermen and Bimbo was looking out of his pocket. He had been found up in the forest, the man explained, and was an orphan; so, after some discussion, it was arranged that Araluen should take charge of him.

We did not buy Bimbo. He was not then, nor did he ever become a chattel to be bought and sold. The fisherman did not regard him as our property nor did we regard him as the fisherman's; we did, however, give the man thirty-five francs, which it was agreed Bimbo's new guardians might properly disburse in return for his transport down from the forest.

* * *

WHEN HE FIRST took up residence, he probably measured something under a foot in length, most of which was head. He was practically covered all over with short black bristles; he had tiny bright eyes and small hard trotters. From his lair in a corner of the sitting-room, he would set out on his voyages of discovery, proceeding either at a sedate walk with apparently no specific objective or at full charge with some very definite objective indeed.

Though he later developed a taste for a kind of small half-wild plum, his principal article of diet was fresh goat's milk (there were no cows in the locality). But, as the summer heat increased, the goats migrated to their mountain pastures and Bimbo, like everyone else, had to be content with canned milk. The first time it was set before him he sniffed, turned sharply on his trotters, and in one headlong dash was out of the door, along the passage, and in front of the cupboard in the kitchen where the fresh milk was normally kept. Nothing would coax him away till Araluen opened the cupboard door and showed him the empty milk-bowl; then, slightly disconsolate, he condescended to the substitute.

* * *

IT WAS NOT only in the house that Bimbo favored extreme methods of progress. In isolated places well away from the town, and on the rocks by the shore among friends, he would gallop about from one self-imposed task to another, only stopping for occasional rests when he would lie down with his large head on a carefully selected pillow, usually someone's feet. But in the streets of the little town, or with strangers about, he would confine himself to the walk, usually within two or three yards of us and much of the time closely at heel. Sometimes he would follow Araluen when out riding, hard behind the hoofs of her horse; and, if we allowed him to accompany us to an evening dance at one of the quayside cafés, he would take the floor and be found rooting at her heels. The dogs of the neighborhood, large and small, were politely respectful to this diminutive and dignified creature with the wild unfamiliar scent of the woods about him.

* * *

SLOWLY BIMBO'S SMALL body began to lengthen out and his head to take on some appearance of proportion. He probably developed more slowly than he would have done in his natural surroundings, but his growing success at rooting up floor-tiles and the increasing vigor of his well-intentioned, but sometimes ill-conceived charges, at last convinced us that the time had come for him to make his own way in the world. If we had not regarded him as a chattel, we had still less regarded him as a private toy or plaything. We had not sentimentalized his wild-boarhood into a pseudo-humanity; but, nevertheless, in his own sphere he had been a full member of the household with his own rights and obligations. If the former were disregarded, he knew well how to apprise us of the fact, while neglect of the latter was visited by becoming disciplined. So it was quite natural that, when our ménage no longer suited his requirements, he should be speeded upon his way.

Some friends who had a farm on the edge of the forest agreed to take Bimbo and arrange for him to run wild gradually. One sunny afternoon, about six months after his arrival, he marched in front of us out of the house, down the twisting cobbled alley-ways of the citadel, through the single small gateway, and out on to the mountain road on which we had first met him. There we picked up a car and drove past fig-trees and orchards, melons and vines, until we came to the beginning of the forest. Here Bimbo alighted. We said our farewells and went our way.

P. J. H. H.

Photograph by Prof. Wilhelm Dachauer to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BINDING THE HARVEST

"The desert shall rejoice"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A CERTAIN phase of human experience may be likened to a wilderness. This term pictures a mental state of hopelessness, barrenness, or depression, often accompanied by poor health, discordant home or business conditions, and uncertain or harassing prospects. It is little wonder that those who are suffering in this way should be found echoing the words of the Preacher (Ecclesiastes 1:2), "All is vanity." They yearn intensely for a way of escape, and the world can offer none.

Yet there remains the comforting fact, based on scientific logic, that to every problem there is a solution. Once having admitted the reasonableness of the proposition that a solution to every human problem exists, it then remains for us to seek it.

When all material remedies have failed, the weary one will, perchance, turn to the Bible and lift his thought, it may be slightly, to the mankind-rich promises within, down the ages. Have [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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Composers Found to Prosper In Era of Radio and Movies

Whoever entertains the notion that the whole future of American composers has been ruined by radio and the movies should talk with Frank Black, general musical director for the National Broadcasting Company. Mr. Black has been in radio 13 years, he has an office with two pianos in it, and he works about 23 hours a day and looks as if he enjoyed every minute of it. If anyone knows whether or not radio has sold the composer "down the river," he ought to be the man.

He is quiet-mannered with a slight air about him of soliloquising owlishness; and what he does first, when asked if he thinks radio has put an end to the bright dreams or actualities of fame for composers, is to tilt back in his chair and smile, slowly but completely.

A statement was made not long ago: "American composers have much less chance now of being known a quarter of a century hence than the man who wrote such songs as 'The Sidewalks of New York,' 'Sweet Rose O'Grady' and 'After the Ball.' Once it took three or four years for a song to sink into the hearts of the public, and then it stayed there. Today, with literally hundreds of broadcast stations, the popularity of any song—no matter how splendid it is intrinsically—is not much more than six weeks."

To begin with, that business about the man being established in fame who wrote "The Sidewalks of New York." Who did write it? And what does it matter? Is it not something pretty tangible that the song lives?

To return to Mr. Black. Far from thinking that radio and the movies have been disastrous to composers, he thinks they have done something wonderful for them. Granted that under the conditions of modern entertainment, the life of a song is shorter because of every orchestra's dread of being caught not playing what every other orchestra is playing, are not the decks cleared that much sooner for new songs?

There are several young men who write the songs that come and go so quickly, who are said to have made fortunes by their work. Is that in question, it is certainly straightlined.

"But," someone cries out unconvinced, "the composer gets no revenue. The song is gone and forgotten before he has a chance!"

Not so fast! There is a process by which he is pretty well protected. If a piece is for symphonic use, for instance, it is taken to a publisher when it is done; the publisher may not even stop to have the parts engraved, but merely have them copied, so they can be supplied quickly to any and all symphonic organizations likely to be interested. Then presumably the composer knows at least one or two conductors, and he makes his way briskly to them and says: "I've just done such-and-such a composition; will you play it?"

The conductors acquainted with the artistic capacities of the composer, say: "Yes. How much is it going to cost?" The composer answers: "Oh, $150 a performance," or whatever the logical figure may be.

"All right," say the conductors; and away goes the composer on a course of many such visits.

Some pretty humorous things have happened in this mumbo-jumbo of the song writing business, and its associations with movies and the radio. Some years ago, when the song-writing team of de Sylva, Brown and Henderson was writing musical shows, it decided to separate from its music publishing association. So the simple expedient was adopted of laying out in two piles all the songs the composers had written; one pile for the publisher to keep; the other pile for de Sylva, Brown and Henderson to take with them.

In the latter pile there was a song that neither writers nor publisher particularly wanted.

The publisher said: "It's got 47 bars in the chorus instead of 32. Who ever heard of such a thing in a song that was any good. Take it, and good riddance to it."

The writers said: "And what do we want with the song, if song it is?" Composers are sometimes like that about their own music, surprising as it may seem.

A while afterward, by a set of circumstances needless to details, Mr. Black came on this ugly duckling. He ran through the music on the piano, and something about it made him cock an ear. He played it again, more critically. His feeling grew stronger.

Well, the song turned out to be a fabulous hit.

Judges Songs

Frank Black
General Musical Director for the National Broadcasting Company

Lewis Calls at White House For a 'Pleasant Conference'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15—John L. Lewis, head of the Committee for Industrial Organization, today called on President Roosevelt to discuss what he described afterward as "matters of mutual interest."

Rumors and interpretations of friction between Mr. Lewis and the President have been strong for some weeks. Matters came to a head over the Labor Day week end, when Mr. Lewis denounced those who had "supped at labor's table" and then, like President Roosevelt, took an impartial attitude between labor and employers. The President immediately after the Lewis speech reiterated his attitude of impartiality.

While this coolness was spreading, William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, was rushing into the role of the White House's chief labor ally. In numerous statements, Mr. Green sought to cultivate the impression that John Lewis's loss was his gain.

Now, as has happened before, Mr. Lewis takes an opportunity to indicate that friendly relations still prevail between him and the Chief Executive. His visit indicates once more that labor leaders are convinced they cannot yet break with Mr. Roosevelt nor disregard his strength with working men.

Had Mr. Lewis desired to prolong or expand the impression that he and the President were on the outs, to visit the White House would have been the last thing he would do. Actually, therefore, he seems to be moderating the extreme position taken up in his pre-Labor Day speech. Perhaps he has concluded that Mr. Green has been making too much hay as the sun failed to shine on Roosevelt-Lewis relations.

Good relations with the White House, both labor leaders know, are too valuable to be disregarded. Hence they keep open at least a nominal contact. Mr. Lewis can always say: "What, a breach between me and the President? Nonsense! Didn't I call at the White House the other day?"

Leaving today, he actually did comment: "We had a pleasant conference, talking over matters of mutual interest. I have nothing to say of any news value."

Asked if his Labor Day speech had been discussed, Mr. Lewis said: "No comment."

Army Woman to Retire

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP)—The army's only woman warrant officer—Olive L. Hoskins of Pasadena, Calif.—has received the personal consent of President Roosevelt to retire after 30 years of service. She will enter the inactive list with monthly pay of $140.

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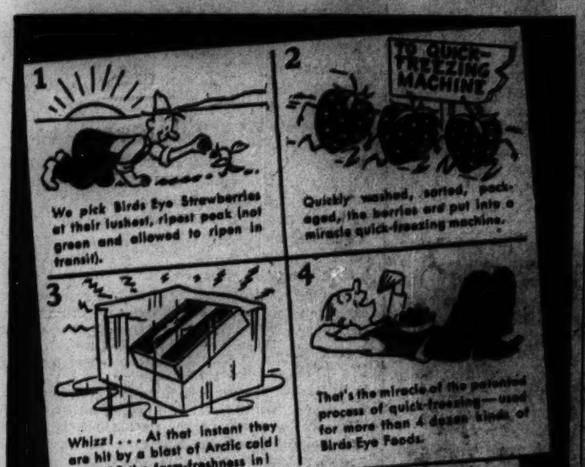
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THROUGH the arteries of business there flows a constant stream of money. Large sums must be transferred from place to place. The money you use to make a purchase at a department store must pass in safety from store to bank. A few hours later it may be on its way to a wage earner's pay envelope.

Today armored cars equipped with every modern protective device dispatch this great responsibility with commendable efficiency. In contrast to these motorized fortresses stands the memory of "a stout wagon drawn by four horses." This ancient vehicle traveled the highways of New England in the early nineteenth century collecting money from isolated country banks. By way of protection the driver was always accompanied by two sturdy dogs. It was his custom when stopping to make a collection or for refreshment at a tavern to leave the vehicle and its money kegs in complete charge of the dogs. The specie was never molested.

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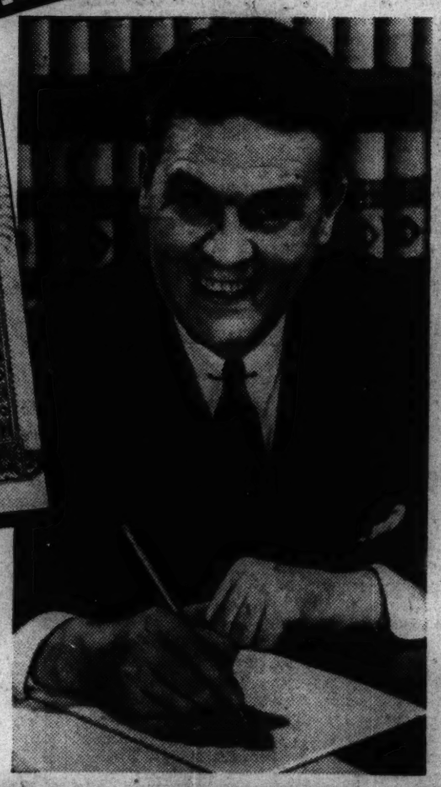

WHEN YOU SIGN this contract, you get Socony's complete Fuel Oil Plan: High-quality fuel oil. Delivery as automatic as your oil burner. Protection against shortages. Courteous service. Full measure! Your signature puts the resources of one of America's greatest oil companies to work for you! Get the details today.

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1 AUTOMATIC DELIVERY! Socony's "Weather-Watching" system and delivery service give you fuel oil when you need it... without need of telephoning.

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6 RELIABILITY!—Your contract with Socony is backed by a large and responsible company—the finest delivery equipment—reliable men—tremendous resources. Remember this—Socony quality and Socony Friendly Service are yours—AT NO EXTRA COST!

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Sign Up For Our "Weather-Watching" Service
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The coupon at the right will bring you complete information about the Socony Fuel Oil Plan. Mail it today...or, better still, call the number listed there. Get the most for your fuel oil money!
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Division of Socony-Vacuum Oil Co., Inc.
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I would like to have all the details on Socony's Fuel Oil Plan. Will you please have one of your representatives call?
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Address

New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Page 16-17 Results — Curb

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1937

Savings Bank Deposits Nearing New High Peak

In Boston Today

Bank Officials In Convention

New peaks of prosperity for Massachusetts banks in 1938 were predicted today at the 20th annual meeting of the Association of Savings Banks of Massachusetts in the New Ocean House, Swampscott.

Lifting the vision of more than 1000 assembled banking officials above the contemplation of certain unsolved problems in banking, Rutherford E. Smith of Dorchester, president of the association, brought attention to a focus on the possibility of building up deposits for 1938 to a point beyond $2,159,000,000, the previous high total in banking annals.

On July 31 of the current year, he pointed out, deposits in Massachusetts savings banks had reached a level only $5,000,000 removed from the record-total. At the same time, he reported that mutual savings banks had regained practically all the withdrawals made during depression years, a testimonial, he said, to the conference of the people in the integrity of local banks.

The convention will continue through Friday and Saturday.

Old Colony Cut In Trains Opposed

Residents of towns between Boston and Providence served by the Old Colony division of the New Haven Railroad protested today before the Massachusetts Public Utilities Commission against curtailed service to be put into effect Sept. 26.

W. P. Read, assistant passenger traffic manager, said that 49 out of 249 trains were to be eliminated. W. W. Meyer of counsel for the railroad trustees, said the Old Colony Line has lost $2,500,000 during the year ending May 31, 1937, and that the reduced schedule was necessary to reduce the losses.

Among towns for which protests were entered were Attleboro, New Bedford, Fall River, Easton, Mansfield, Taunton and East Foxboro. State Representatives and local town officials were among those who spoke. The commission will hold a similar hearing tomorrow regarding new train schedules affecting Blackstone, Franklin, Dedham, Needham, Plymouth, Whitman and Provincetown.

Dearth of Onion Tears Forecast

There will be fewer tears shed in the kitchen this year, the New England crop reporting service of the Federal government indicated today in announcing that the onion crop is off this year.

The bureau reported a 13 per cent drop in production in a total of 10,235,000 sacks of 100 pounds each, as compared with 11,734,000 sacks in 1936. The estimate for this year, however, is a 7 per cent increase over the 1928-1932 average of 9,609,000 sacks.

Massachusetts is expected to harvest 67,600 pounds of onions, compared with 80,500 pounds last year and 60,600 in the average for 1928-1932.

Income Tax Receipts Rising

A continued rise in federal income tax payments from Massachusetts was reported today by William Welch, Collector of Internal Revenue for this district.

Receipts from Bay State residents for the third quarter of the year, due last night, totaled about $5,000,000 more than receipts for the same period of last year, Mr. Welch announced.

Up to the close of business last night, a total of $10,351,671 had been received for this quarter and an estimated $6,000,000 additional arrived in this morning's mail, the collector stated. The two figures, taken together, compare favorably with the $11,000,000 taken in for the quarter last year.

Charges Against Ford Plant Denied

Employees of the Ford Motor Company at its assembly plant in Somerville were dismissed last May 27 on general orders from Detroit rather than for any union activities, it was testified today by Emil L. Duquette of Arlington, superintendent of the plant.

Mr. Duquette's testimony was given at the resumption of the National Labor Relations Board hearing in the Federal Building into C. I. O. charges that 23 former Ford employees were dismissed for union activities.

The witness took the stand this afternoon when Edward Schneider, attorney for the board, rested his case. His testimony was practically a complete denial of all testimony of a parade of witnesses called by the board. At the beginning, Mr. Duquette was called to tell his version of the addition of Ford service men during the spring of this year.

Board witnesses testified previously during the first three days of this week that the new service men, "of a huskier, more pugilistic type," were added during May after several union meetings had taken place. Mr. Duquette, however, testified, that although the service force was increased, no men were taken on after the middle of April. The increase, he said, was made necessary because of the building of an addition to the plant.

The witness testified that the lay-off last May was due to specific orders from Detroit that production of 300 cars a day be cut to 244. This order, he said, came on May 26.

Three Radiocasts Daily on Weather

Three daily weather forecasts giving detailed information about conditions in New England and along the Atlantic coast are now being made over station WORL, it was announced today by G. Harold Noyes, senior meteorologist of the Boston Weather Bureau. These broadcasts are given at 11:25 a. m., 12:15 p. m., and 5:30 p. m.

The Merry-Go-Round Goes Up

By Lyman W. Fuller, Staff Photographer — The Ferris Wheel at the Brockton Fair

Governor's Day Draws Big Crowd To Brockton Fair

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BROCKTON, Mass., Sept. 16—With a record attendance, Brockton Fair swung into its stride today for a program featured as Governor's Day, Quincy Day and Italian Day. A luncheon was served in honor of Governor Hurley and the Quincy exhibit was the center of attraction for those inspecting the municipal and commercial records of the cities entering this educational feature of the fair.

Beginning at 9 a. m., activities in great variety entertained the visitors. This forenoon there was a 4-H Club judging of poultry and calves, home-grown vegetables and a style show. Another of the activities for young people was a demonstration of the work by Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts.

Competition for awards was divided today between the horse show and the dog show. Both drew large followings. This is the final day of the dog show and by late this afternoon the judging will narrow down the entries to the best in the show. The horse show, postponed the opening day because of inclement weather, will carry through tomorrow. Mr. and Mrs. William J. Kennedy of Southboro lead in prizes so far awarded.

Another popular feature was the baby parade and the beauty contest staged this afternoon and to be continued at the night session. The climax of the night show is the spectacular Hollywood Musical Review and the fireworks display.

Tomorrow has been designated Fall River Day because of that city's representation in the municipal and Chambers of Commerce exhibits.

Police Inspection Recorded for Homes

Uniformed police officers inspecting homes vacated for the summer months in Quincy are placing printed slips under the doors of the respective homes telling the time and date that an inspection of the residence was made. The idea originated by Chief John J. Avery is attracting the interest of other departments and has made the public conscious of what the police are doing in protecting property.

Chief Avery said he was making an effort to require residents to notify the police when they expect to be absent from their homes for any length of time and promised a regular inspection by both route officers and cruising car officers. The system is believed to have cut down petty burglary to a considerable extent.

R. I. Racing Board Hearing on Track License Is Closed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 16—Presenting only two witnesses, Michael Regan, assistant treasurer, and Thomas Thorpe, a steward, the defense rested this afternoon in the hearing of the Narragansett Racing Association before the State Racing Commission to "show cause" why its license should not be revoked. Vigorous opposition to a motion, later denied, that the charges against the track be dropped, constituted the State's summation and immediately thereafter the case went to the commission which reserved decision.

Suddenly closing its defense, counsel for the association presented its motion that the charges against the track be dropped for lack of sustaining evidence. Attorney General John P. Hartigan attacked the motion, at one point in his presentation declaring that horse racing should be thrown out of the State.

On the charge that funds were not kept available to pay off uncollected pari-mutuel winning tickets, Attorney General Hartigan declared the track authorities were guilty of embezzlement.

Mr .Regan previously had testified that a check for $58,000 had been written against he "outs and claims account" and had been turned over to the association's main account. He added that this later was restored to the proper account. Regan contended that the cash was always available.

Mr. Thorpe testified that Walter E. O'Hara, managing director of the track, did not order the scratching of the horses of Trainer C. A. Roles, as Mr. Roles maintained.

Great Parade Opens Tributes To Constitution

Boston Ready for Grand Opening of Sesquicentenary Celebration

50,000 in March

Nationwide Hook-Up by Radio to Spread Tidings Over Entire Country

Boston will take on a festive air tomorrow as schools, public offices and many businesses close at noon and an estimated 50,000 persons march a few hours later in review past Gov. Charles F. Hurley and other distinguished citizens.

The special celebration will mark, not a military victory, the close of a war, or the start of one, but the simple act of the signing of a document 150 years ago that welded a free people into a successful, self-governing democracy — the United States Constitution.

Down Beacon Street, past the State House and Common, will move a parade of school children, members of fraternal and civic organizations, labor unions and patriotic societies—a parade of peace in honor of an act of peace, the signing of a document of civil liberty, religious tolerance and representative government 150 years ago tomorrow.

Half-holiday to Many

Flags will fly from buildings and a half-holiday will be given to many, including Federal, State and city employees, as Boston repledges its loyalty to the dictator-less Constitution of 128,000,000 people.

Boston retail stores, including the leading department stores, will close at 4 p. m., according to Daniel Bloomfield, manager of the Retail Trade Board. Other business bouses were urged by Eliot Wadsworth, president of the Chamber of Commerce, to permit their employees to participate in or view the celebration.

The parade will start at Hereford and Beacon Streets at 3 p. m., move along Beacon Street to the State House, where Governor Hurley and other notables will review it. The marchers then will turn into Park Street, move along Tremont Street to Boylston Street, follow Boylston Street to Park Square. The last lap of the parade will be along Columbus Avenue to Dartmouth Street, where the marchers will disband.

In the line of march will be groups from the various patriotic societies, the National Guard, schoolboy cadets, representatives of various cities and towns, fraternal, religious civic and labor organizations. Ap-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

Concern Voiced For the Safety Of Endeavour I

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 16 (AP)—Apprehension was felt here today for the safety of Endeavour I, British racing yacht, which broke her tow Monday night 200 miles east of Nantucket.

Capt. Wallace Grint of the motor yacht Viva, towing Endeavour I when the line broke, said the Endeavour should have put into Halifax yesterday if she headed in that direction.

A "terrific storm" was raging, he said, when the Viva lost Endeavour. The pounding waves battered the superstructure of the Viva, Captain Grint said, and powerful launches on the Viva were secured with great difficulty.

Some idea of the intensity of the storm could be gained, he said, by considering that the snapped tow line was nine inches in circumference. He said the line parted about 90 feet from the Viva, and 510 feet of the cord was left dangling at the end of the Endeavour. It was possible, he said, that the heavy rope, if not chopped from the Endeavour, may have dragged down the bow of the racing vessel considerably.

High School Pupils In Two New England Cities Out on Strike

Several hundred high school students were on strike today at Nashua, N. H., and Hamden, Conn., in protest over a six-hour work day. Groups in each city paraded, carried placards and picketed, imitating labor union strike methods.

The walk-out at Nashua began Tuesday when 150 out of 1500 students demonstrated against a boost in hours resulting from opening of a new high school structure. They were joined yesterday by 350 more.

Last night, Murray J. Wright, principal of the school, adopted a strike-breaking device, often used by employers in industrial labor disputes. He suspended 350 of the older pupils until Monday, thereby locking them out of their classes.

At the same time, he ordered the pupils under 16, who are required by law to attend school, to return. The Board of Education voted to support the principal in crushing the strike. The suspended pupils, with a few others, paraded again today until assured by Frank Burke, Nashau chief of police, that he would present a petition signed by the pupils' parents to the school board.

The walk-out at Hamden began today and was said by Dr. Herbert A. Landry, the principal, to have been "doubtless motivated by school strikes elsewhere." About 200 of the 1300 students walked out of their classrooms 15 minutes after the opening of school and either sat or strolled outside the building.

WPA Official

By a Staff Photographer

Carrington Gill

Assistant Administrator, Who Addressed Municipal Finance Officials

Merchant Ships Face Sharp Rise In Operating Cost

Owners and operators of merchant ships are facing substantially higher costs of doing business.

Sharp increase in passenger fares and freight rates appear to be the only recourse that ship owners have to meet the advance in wages that has been granted to officers and seamen aboard ships, shipping men declared today. Waterfront workers in general are procuring more wages through negotiations or strikes, all adding to the financial burden being carried by ocean commerce.

Latest move for higher wages comes from longshoremen. The agreement on wages and working conditions between longshoremen and steamship operators, expires Sept. 30. Negotiations are under way for a new contract.

Joseph P. Ryan, president of the International Longshoremen's Association, is asking for an increase of 15 cents an hour and a 40-hour week, with 25 cents an hour more for overtime. Present wages are $1 an hour straight time and $1.50 an hour overtime, with a 44-hour week.

Negotiations of the longshoremen are being handled at New York, in behalf of about 40,000 longshore workers at ports between Portland, Maine and Norfolk, Va. Decision will affect all workers in that union at all these ports.

Wages of the longshoremen, though high, are not assurance of a good income for the workers, because longshoremen are only paid when they work. There are not a sufficient number of ships in port at one time to keep all longshoremen busy on a full time basis. When a ship arrives, overtime is frequently necessary to get the vessel out as quickly as possible. Then there is often a lull of several days before another one ties up at the same pier or group of piers.

Checkers of cargo on the piers who now receive $7.25 a day, when there is work to do, are asking for $9 a day to meet the increased cost of living, according to Mr. Ryan, whose union takes in the checkers as well as longshoremen.

Labor Board's Poll Of Lawrence Wool Workers Nears End

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAWRENCE, Mass., Sept. 16—A large turn-out of voters in the National Labor Relation Board's poll of employees of the Wood and Ayer mills of the American Woolen Company kept board officials busy for the second day today, but was expected to be completed shortly after noon.

Of the 11,000 workers in the two plants, it was expected more than 9000 would record their stand regarding the Committee for Industrial Organization in the improvised polling booths of the Boston & Maine freight house, opposite the Ayer mill. Approximately 5700 voted yesterday, and 2000 more cast ballots early today.

Relief Set-Up On Permanent Basis Is Urged

WPA Official Voices Opposition to Turning It Back to States

City Officers Hear

Address Is Interpreted as Official Word From Administration

Establishment of a permanent relief program, financed and administered by the Federal Government, as opposed to the swelling demand that relief administration be turned back to the states and its cost reduced, was advocated in Boston today in an address interpreted as an official word from the national Administration at Washington.

This outline was given by Carrington Gill, assistant administrator of the Works Progress Administration and first assistant to Harry Hopkins, head of the WPA. His speech was delivered to the Municipal Finance Officers Association of the United States and Canada at the Hotel Statler.

Many interpreted Mr. Gill's remarks as representative of President Roosevelt's view of the problem, definitely committing the Federal government to continue in its present capacity as the central agency for both financing and administering relief.

Mr. Gill predicted that the nation must support a permanent group of four or five million unemployed and he asserted that for "social betterment" this can best be done under the present relief program.

Diverging Point

Thus Mr. Gill brought a diverging point of view toward the relief problem than has been expressed this week at the conference of finance officers—this national group who direct and study municipal budgeting in cities, towns and villages. Several members of the conference have urged that the Federal Government draw away from the business of administering relief and resort to a former policy of extending cash grants to the states. By so doing, it was suggested, the cost of relief could be reduced, even placed on a 100 per cent pay as you go basis in some states.

Roughly characterizing such a system as the dole, Mr. Gill declared: "Yes, a dole is cheaper in the immediate sense. But a dole is sterile, while work is fruitful. Those who advocate the abandonment of the works program and the substitution of the dole are really seeking to turn back the hands of the clock of progress and revert to the economy of medieval and ancient times."

Pointing out that the stability of local and state governments depends upon the national economic wealth, Mr. Gill asserted that "a works program is essential if business recovery is to be maintained."

Closely Related

"At the present state of our development," he said, "the amount of social wealth and income being produced is closely related to the social expenditures of government. Since these expenditures help to broaden and maintain an ascending prosperity, the burdens of municipal finance become necessarily lighter as municipal finance is able to draw upon a larger reservoir of social wealth and income.

"Adequate expenditures, therefore, for social betterment is an indispensable guarantee for the continuance of municipal financial recovery."

This was the climax of Mr. Gill's address which was centered on the theme advocating the continuance of federal relief as a permanent program, federally administered and financed, as opposed to a growing demand for state control.

One objection raised by the finance officers to the national administration of relief, however, Mr. Gill did not answer. That was the issue of politics. Opinion was expressed at the conference that relief administered by an intelligent and independent group of trained citizens could substantially eliminate politics in relief work as has been done in Cincinnati. Mr. Gill's address was devoted to an analysis of the present position of relief work and the necessity of maintaining the present WPA system if "a work program essential to business recovery is to be maintained."

Some Boston relief questions: Editorial Page.

Connecticut Municipal Campaigns Open

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 16—With a curious criss-crossing of party lines that had voters wondering whether old-fashioned political labels mean anything any more, Connecticut's town and city election campaigns swung into action this week.

New political combinations and cleavages in which the national New Deal and local issues are intermingled complicates the political picture. The historic simplicity of municipal elections, a straight-forward contest for control of city patronage, seems to have been lost.

Latest development was in Hartford where Mayor Thomas J. Spellacy is assured of the Democratic nomination to succeed himself. Hartford in recent years has been pretty consistently Democratic and the mayor would have, in any case, better than an even chance of winning. Republicans, still casting about for a candidate to pit against him, were startled a few days ago by a proposal from two prominent GOP figures that the Republicans indorse the Spellacy candidacy and make it a unanimous election.

Charles A Goodwin, chairman of the Hartford Metropolitan District Commission, and William R. C. Corson, president of the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, made the proposal. Within a few hours they had been joined publicly by Albert Newfield, chairman of the board of the Hartman Tobacco Company and a former Republican representative of the General Assembly, and by William J. Mulligan, who was Republican nominee for mayor in 1931.

Substance of their statements was that Mayor Spellacy, a corporation lawyer himself and a member of the conservative wing of the Connecticut Democrats, has given the city a good administration and deserves another term on the basis of his record.

Their proposal started a row in Republican ranks, with Nathan Schatz Town Republican Chairman, calling for no surrender to the Democrats. It also had its effect in Democratic circles, where the picture of a Democratic candidate winning the support of city financial leaders was not altogether pleasing.

Already the voters have seen the Republicans of Waterbury, soundly beaten in election after election, turn this year to a Democrat, State Senator George T. Culhane, as their candidate for mayor against the incumbent, Frank Hayes, state Lieutenant-Governor.

In Bridgeport, too, they have seen Republicans and Democrats talking about a coalition that might make some headway against the popularity of Mayor Jasper McLevy's Socialist administration.

* * *

Labor Conditions

Next to local politics, labor has held the stage this week. While the Connecticut Federation of Labor was holding its annual convention at New Haven, voting to suspend 4000 or more members who are tied to C. I. O. leadership and being commended for their action by Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, a truck strike started in Hartford.

For a week the truckers' local, an A. F. of L. affiliate, kept everything but foods and hospital supplies tied up on loading platforms in Hartford and in eastern Connecticut.

The American Federation of Labor started action on a new front when it sent an organizer into Connecticut to unionize the employees of the State Government. State Personnel Director Harry W. Marsh told the organizer that "the Y. M. C. A., the Federation of Labor or any organization of citizens" can solicit memberships among the State employees, so far as he is concerned. Mr. Marsh drew the line at organization activities in State offices during office hours. After work employees can do as they choose.

The appeal being made by the labor union is that State employees will need organization to protect the gains they have made through

(Continued on Page 11, Column 5)

Week in Connecticut

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy and somewhat cooler weather tonight and Friday; gentle to moderate variable and northerly winds.

All New England: Mostly cloudy tonight and Friday, somewhat cooler.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate shifting winds and mostly overcast tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	64	72	Minneapolis	42	56
Bermuda	74	80	New Orleans	74	88
Chicago	62	68	New York	64	72
Denver	56	74	Norfolk	70	94
Helena	50	78	Philadelphia	62	80
Kansas City	62	82	St. Louis	50	78
Los Angeles	62	90	San Francisco	54	74
Miami	82	90	Washington	64	82

A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T., Sept. 14.
B—Maximum, Sept. 15.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 8:56 a. m.; height, 9.1 feet
Friday, 9:31 a. m.; height, 8.6 feet

Light all vehicles at 7:23 p. m.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

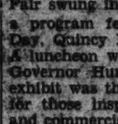
Theaters

Plymouth—
"You Can't Take It With You," by Moss Hart and George S. Kaufman. 8:30 daily with matinees on Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Shubert—
Arthur Hopkins presents "Blow Ye Winds," by Valentine Davies. Starring Henry Fonda. Daily at 8:30 with matinees on Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

Movies

Hub—



"The Shadow Strikes," with Rod La Rocque and Lynn Anders. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:55, 8:45. Also "Something to Sing About," starring James Cagney. 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:15, 7, 9:50.

Modern—
"Love Under Fire," with Loretta Young and Don Ameche. 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Also "Blonde Trouble," featuring Eleanore Whitney, Johnny Downs and Benny Baker. 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

Boston—
"40 Naughty Girls," featuring James Gleason and Zasu Pitts. 10:55 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:35, 10:25. Stage: Ozzie Nelson and his musical swingsters, Harriet Hilliard and others.

Exeter—
"Back Stage," Anna Neagle and Arthur Tracy. 2, 4:55, 7:55. Also "Emperor's Candlesticks," featuring William Powell and Luise Rainer. 3:15, 6:12, 9:10.

Keith Memorial—
"Thin Ice," starring Sonja Henie and Tyrone Power. 10:21 a. m., 1:19, 4:17, 7:15, 10:30. Also "Annapolis Salute." 11:53 a. m., 2:51, 5:49, 8:47.

Colonial—
"The Life of Emile Zola," starring Paul Muni. 2:30 and 8:30 daily.

Radio Programs
Page 10

Metropolitan—
"That Certain Woman," starring Bette Davis and Henry Fonda. 10:45 a. m., 1:40, 4:35, 7:30, 10:35. Stage: "Cameo Capers," starring Mary Small.

Coolidge Corner—
"Crack-Up," with Ralph Morgan, Brian Donlevy, Helen Wood and Thomas Beck. 2, 5:08, 8:10. Also "You Can't Have Everything," with Alice Faye, Rubinoff and the Ritz Brothers. 3:28, 6:30, 9:45. Tomorrow: "Girl Overboard," with Gloria Stuart. "Knight Without Armor," featuring Marlene Dietrich and Robert Donat.

University—
Shirley Temple and Victor McLaglen in "Wee Willie Winkie." 3, 6:15, 9:30. Also "Espionage," with Edmund Lowe and Madge Evans. 1:45, 4:45, 8, 8:10.

South Station Theater—
"Marseillaise, Song of Revolt," "Rocky Mountain Travel," "Life of a Wild Seal," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Tremont—
Ann Harding, Herbert Marshall in "The Lady Consents." 10:30 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:50, 9:50. Also "Pitty Roads to Town," with Don Ameche and Ann Sothern. 9, 11:35 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:15. Tomorrow: "Penrod," with the Mauch Twins and Frank Craven. Also "God's Country and the Woman," with George Brent and Beverly Roberts.

State and Orpheum—
"Broadway Melody of 1938," starring Robert Taylor and Eleanor Powell. Orpheum: 9:20 a. m. Both theaters: 12, 2:30, 5, 7:35, 10:05. Tomorrow: "Lost Horizon," starring Ronald Colman. Also Pete Smith's "Golf Mistakes."

Fine Arts—
Charles Boyer in "Le Bonheur." 1, 4:20. Also "Lac aux Dames," featuring Simone Simon. 2:50. New England premiere of "The Spanish Earth," 8:30 p. m.

Uptown—
"The Toast of New York," with Edward Arnold, Cary Grant, Frances Farmer, Jack Oakie and Donald Meek. 1:05, 4:40, 8:15. Also "You Can't Have Everything," featuring Alice Faye and the Ritz Brothers. 2:50, 6:30, 10:05. Tomorrow: "Knight Without Armor," starring Marlene Dietrich and Robert Donat. Also "Super-Sleuth," with Jack Oakie and Ann Sothern.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Souls at Sea," with Gary Cooper, George Raft and Frances Dee. Fenway: 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:15. Paramount: 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:30, 6:30, 9:40. Also "Mr. Dodd Takes the Air," with Kenny Baker. Fenway: 2:30, 5:30, 8:45. Paramount: 10:38 a. m., 1:48, 4:58, 8:08.

Other Events

Federal Music Project—
Presentation of "La Tosca," Puccini's opera in concert form. Sanders Theater, Harvard University. 8:15.

Adult Recreation Project—
"History of Ireland," a talk by Everett Conway; Forum Trio. Parker Hill Library, 1497 Tremont Street, Roxbury. 7:45.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture on American Rooms by Miss Elliott. 11.

Arts and Sports Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

More Fairy Tale Plots in the Movies Urged at Meeting of Women's Clubs

POLAND SPRING, Maine, Sept. 16 (AP)—Modern children, Mrs. Maude Clark Gay, Waldoboro, declared here today, like movies with "fairy tale plots" just as well as "the thrilling westerns."

Mrs. Gay, president of the Maine Federation of Women's Clubs, in a speech prepared for delivery at the 28th annual meeting of the New England Conference of State Federations, voiced a need for direction by mothers of their children's taste in "movies."

"It is time that we women who control 85 per cent of the purchasing power of the country," she declared, "extend our habits of discrimination and selection to the theater box office."

A recent survey, said Mrs. Gay, showed that only 155 of the parents of 10,000 children ever assisted or directed their children's choice of films.

Mrs. Merrill F. Proctor of Vermont, also speaking at a general forum, expressed a belief the world needed to return to the "principles of the old-fashioned home and blend them with the broader views our modern world demands."

Present-day parental "leniency," she declared, leads to a "haphazard and insecure atmosphere" for children.

Dr. Milton D. Proctor, president of Westbrook Junior College, Portland, said educational guidance should begin in the home and continue throughout the child's school life. He described such guidance as "an aid to young people in setting up objectives which are for them dynamic and worth-while."

Also scheduled on today's program, devoted to the general theme of "Youth Today, Citizens Tomorrow," were U. S. Representative Ralph O. Brewster, on "Youth and the Constitution," and Dr. Charles W. Gilkey, Chicago, "The Faiths That Undergird Democracy."

L. B. Nichols, a Federal Bureau of Investigation agent, told delegates last night that poverty, contrary to popular opinion, was not a basic cause of crime. A more important cause, he declared, was lessening of home discipline.

Machine Control Enters Limited Town Meeting

Town Government in Transition

The historic New England "town meetin'" has developed a new form —"representative town meeting government." What is it? How does it work? Is it a permanent and democratic form of government? This is the fourth in a series of five articles dealing with these questions.

Through two devices written into the special legislative acts setting up typical systems of representative town meeting government, control by local political machines has been encouraged, if not actually promoted. These devices are; first, the fact that less than a majority of town meeting members can act as a quorum; second, that certain executive officials of the town are, by virtue of their office, town meeting members.

In one specific case the situation is as follows:

Elected town meeting members	262
Members "at large"	17
Quorum	100

In addition to the members at large, the bylaws of this town permit any executive officer and board member, as well as any town employee, to serve as a town meeting member. Since approximately 28 elected town meeting members are also town officials and town employees, there is thus created an "official bloc" composed of these representatives and the 17 members at large—45 out of a gross town meeting membership of 279.

The average town meeting attendance in this particular town is 150. Hence the bloc is close to 30 per cent of the usual assemblage. In the frequent instances when a bare quorum is present, the bloc is well over 40 per cent. It can easily dominate the town meeting.

In a previous article it was pointed out that one town, Swampscott, had refused to follow the Brookline model in permitting executive officials to serve as town meeting members. Swampscott, however, permitted town officials to run for election as members of the meeting.

The democratic issue raised by fixing the number of the quorum at less than a majority is relatively clear and simple. Standard American legislative practice requires a majority for a quorum. Doubtless one reason for the smaller figure is the alleged difficulty of getting full attendance at meetings. But in practical operation, if no business could be conducted unless a majority of all members were present, the meeting would adjourn till indifferent or lazy members could be aroused. The representative town meeting runs a serious danger from its small quorum requirement—a danger similar to that which brought the downfall of the original town meeting system in Boston, where a handful transacted the entire business of the town.

The democratic issue raised by the admission of executive officials as town meeting members, either by virtue of their office, or by separate election to the office of representative, is equally clear, but less simple.

The historic function of democratic assemblies is to tax and make laws for the government of the community. Similarly, the function of the executive is to carry out the will of the people as expressed by the legislature. In the old-fashioned town meeting, every citizen, whether elected as an executive official or a non-officeholder, met, debated and voted. It was possible for an "official bloc" to attempt control, but unlikely that they could get it because of the dilution in numbers.

In the representative town meeting as exemplified in many communities, the official bloc, strengthened by the patronage of office, forms a higher percentage not only of the quorum but also of the entire restricted town meeting membership, than did the officials under the traditional town meeting.

Scrutiny of the situation in many towns reveals that this machine control, sometimes good, sometimes bad, presents a problem which taxpayers' associations and voters' leagues are studying carefully with a view to bringing about changes in the popular interest.

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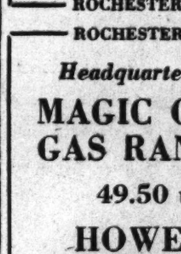

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Swing Satire Replaces Jazz Clowning

Columbia's Saturday Night Entertainers
Dave Wade, Trumpet ("Lung Lose"); Johnny Williams, Drums ("Defense"); Pete Pumiglio, Clarinet ("Licorice Stick"); Dave Harris, Saxophone ("Tootler"); Lou Schoobe, Double Bass ("Dog House"); Raymond Scott, Piano ("Eighty-eight-Note")

Scholar's Accent Put in Popular Music

The music of Raymond Scott and his quartet is just one of those indescribable things.

Currently the favorite of a large segment of that not inconsiderable group who like their music in that wild and weird fashion called swing, Mr. Scott has brought to jazz one of the most distinctive developments heard on the air waves this last decade. It is free-style, sans rhythm; and dancing to it is, of course, out of the question. It is definitely for the ear, and it is bizarre beyond anything heard to date.

Even the titles of Mr. Scott's own compositions cause one to stop and ponder, then give up. Some examples: "The Mad Waffle Eater;" "Twilight in Turkey;" "Dinner Music for a Pack of Hungry Cannibals;" "Minuet in Jazz;" "Powerhouse."

And the peculiar thing about it is that the titles actually mean something.

Any devotees of swing music who have heard Benny Goodman's bandmen play "Power House" last Tuesday caught a name and a trend in popular music that seems likely to influence affairs this winter.

"Power House," played by Goodman's men, did suggest the whirr of powerful generators and the surge of powerful electrical currents. In fact, it is from a sense of sound, or "creative acoustics" in Mr. Scott's own words, that he works. Do intimations of sound reside in such "surrealistic" titles as "Reckless Night Aboard an Ocean Liner," "New Year's Eve in a Haunted House," "Celebration on the Planet Mars," "Duet for Piano and Pistol" and "Girl with the Light Blue Hair."

Nine months ago Scott was just another staff pianist at the Columbia Broadcasting System. Today he is a composer, conductor, and microphone engineer for the unique musical group which he formed. They are under contract to Twentieth Century Fox with one picture—"Ali Baba Goes to Town" — already finished.

In Hollywood, the personnel of the Quintet remains the same—Dave Harris on saxophone, Dave Wade on trumpet, Johnny Williams on drums, Pete Pumiglio on clarinet, Raymond Scott on piano—with the exception of Fred Whiting, the new bass player. The original bass, Lou Schoobe, found it impossible to get away from New York, and is still at CBS.

Scott, whose real name is Harry Warnow, was born in Brooklyn, where he attended Brooklyn Technical High School. Even in his school days he used recording equipment with which to determine the over-the-microphone sound of glasses of water being rubbed with the palm of the hand. After attending the Julliard School of Music, he joined CBS, where he remained until the past summer.

He speaks of six men as a "quintet" because he is "earminded" . . . he likes the sound of quintet. He understands thoroughly the natural scientific principles of sound. The Columbia network has recognized the unique quality of his work by inventing a title for him . . . he is "Composer and technical consultant on popular music." He uses sea shells, buckets of water, straws from a broom and other unorthodox means for obtaining his effects.

For his "Dinner Music for a Pack of Hungry Cannibals" he adopted the F major scale with an exhilirating G flat brought into it.

The quintet were scheduled to appear on the Saturday Night Swing Club Sept. 18 at 8 p. m. EDST, but final confirmation was still awaited by WEEI in Boston.

It is expected Mr. Scott will have his own CBS program this winter.

* * *

Taken Seriously

Some listeners take the radio seriously even when it has its tongue in its cheek.

Jack Oakie, comedian, who will be back on the air Tuesday, Sept. 28, says that when the fall opening of Jack Oakie College was announced, he received more than 350 entrance applications.

Other programs dealing in sheerly fictional locations and situations have run into the same difficulties. When "Show Boat" announced that it would dock at St. Louis, hundreds of people gathered on the docks in St. Louis on the following Thursday to watch it come in. Gracie Allen, fictitiously casting for her "Gay '90's Follies" received letters from three large booking offices and more than a thousand requests from actors and singers for roles.

They cannot seem to take it in fun.

* * *

In the Calendar

Some coming events of interest to dialers are the following:

The 1937 American Legion convention in New York City, celebrating the twentieth anniversary of American entrance into the World War, will receive excellent daily coverage by all the major networks. Events of the Sept. 20-23 convention will be the convention opening on Monday in Madison Square Garden, the parade on Tuesday and the band, drum and bugle corps contest on Tuesday.

"The Feast of Ortolans," first radio play by Maxwell Anderson, Pulitzer Prize winner, will be given on Monday, Sept. 20, at 9:30 p. m., Daylight Saving Time, over the NBC-Blue network.

The activities of the United States Treasury in combatting crime will be dramatized on the NBC-Blue network, Sept. 21, at 9:30 p. m.

Marjorie Mills, Boston woman's editor, will present a series of programs for the State of Maine over the Mutual network and WAAB, Tuesdays and Thursdays, beginning Sept. 21, at 1:15 p. m.

Don Voorhees will be handed over the last "Cavalcade of Music" program for expression of his own ideas on Wednesday, Sept. 22, at 8 p. m., WEEI.

The "Cavalcade of America," historical dramatic series, resumes the following week.

"Mr. Reginald Fortune," English fiction detective, is to make his debut in a new series of dramatic productions beginning Friday, Sept. 24, at 10:30 p. m., over the WBC-Blue network.

Edith Meiser, who adapted Sherlock Holmes for the radio, will do the Fortune series.

Jeanette MacDonald, singing screen star, is asking listeners to send in their choices for a theme song for her new series, which opens Sunday, Sept. 26, at 7 p. m., Eastern Standard Time, over the Columbia network.

"The Shadow," that penny-dreadful character, will be on the side of the forces of law in his new series, which will begin on the Mutual network, Sunday, Sept. 26, at 5:30 p. m.

Albert D. Hughes

Overseas Trade Pays $146,866 As Tax on Tonnage

Boston's foreign commerce paid $146,866 to Uncle Sam for the privilege of engaging in overseas trade during the fiscal year ending June 30, Joseph A. Maynard, collector of customs, announced.

It is the tonnage tax, first assessed by the Continental Congress in the early days of American history with the primary idea of raising money to aid in properly marking and lighting the coast and channels.

Under the law, all vessels arriving from Europe, Asia, and Africa pay 6 cents a net ton, on the size of the ship, so that a vessel of 5000 net tons would pay $300 tonnage tax. A boat regularly in the trade, after paying the tax five times in one year, is exempt from further taxation for the balance of that year.

In the year recently ended, 964 vessels arrived at Boston with a net tonnage of 2,799,561 tons and were accordingly assessed $146,866, compared with 903 vessels of 2,539,079 tons the previous year, and a tax of $132,969, Mr. Maynard stated.

Vessels in the overseas trade that contributed to this tax last year include those of the United States, Belgium, Great Britain, China, Denmark, The Netherlands, Finland, Germany, Greece, Honduras, Hungary, Italy, Iceland, Japan, Latvia, Norway, Panama, Portugal, Russia, Sweden and Venezuela.

No port of consequence on the seven seas was overlooked by vessels engaged in the Boston service, Mr. Maynard said. Extent of the services available at Boston is best comprehended by the list of places from which vessels came to Boston last year, he said. From Africa vessels came to Boston from British South Africa, Belgian Congo, Canary Islands, Cape Verde Islands, Ivory Coast, Liberia, Lourenco Marques, Mozambique, Nigeria, Togoland, Tunisia and Union of South Africa.

Equally romantic places in Asia were linked with Boston by ships last year, including Borneo, British India, British Malay, Celebes, Ceylon, China, Hong Kong, Java, the Netherland Indies, Palestine and Sumatra.

Fall Conventions to Pack Resort Hotels of Maine

AUGUSTA, Maine, Sept. 16—A'the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, will meet in convention at Poland Spring on Sept. 30, Oct. 1 and 2.

The Thirty-first District of Rotary International will hold its annual session at Poland Spring for four days commencing on Sunday, Oct. 3.

The Garden Club Federation of Maine will entertain the National Council of State Garden Clubs Board at Camden on Oct. 7, 8 and 9. The regional meeting of the North Atlantic Region of Garden Clubs will be held in conjunction with this event.

Other autumn activities in Maine include the Portland Horse Show on Sept. 25; the bird dog field trials of the Eastern Maine Pointer and Setter Club at Eddington on Sept. 25 and 26; the Damariscotta Sportsmen's Club bird dog trial at Damariscotta on Oct. 2 and 3; the ninth annual dog show of the Maine Kennel Club at Portland on Oct. 2, and the first annual Maine trail ride at Sanford on Oct. 16 and 17.

Among the fairs scheduled for the latter part of September are: Cumberland, Sept. 23-25; Cherryfield, Sept. 21-23; Farmington, Sept. 21-23; Lincolnville Center, Sept. 22; Union, Sept. 28-30; Andover, Sept. 28 and 29; and Monmouth, Sept. 29.

October fairs include: North Waterford on Oct. 1-2; Leeds Center, Oct. 5; Litchfield, Oct. 5-6; Fryeburg, Oct. 5-8; Topsham, Oct. 12-14.

Between eight and nine hundred members of the New England Star Salesmen's Club, an organization of

N. H. Milk Control Board Acts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 16—The recently established New Hampshire Milk Control Board is taking the first steps to bring about stabilization of the state's secondary milk market.

The Board was created by the recent session of the state legislature to replace the milk control board the program of which had been outlawed by the state's Supreme Court. The new board operates as a protector of public health and its powers are considerably broader than those of the former board. Under the old law it was necessary for the board to receive a request to enter a territory while the new board may do so at its own discretion. In spite of this the new board does not intend to intervene unless so requested.

The Board has already mailed notices that it will hold its first hearing at Jaffrey on September 28. Other hearings are expected to be held within a short time at Concord, Haverhill, Somersworth, and Nashua. All of these communities have requested the board to intervene.

The request for intervention may come from producers, distributors, or consumers. The old law applied to 37 milk markets in the state at the time it was found unconstitutional by the state's highest tribunal.

The new board operates on the assumption that public health and milk prices are allies, in other words, if the farmers are receiving less for their milk than it costs them to produce it it is assumed that quality may be impaired and subsequently public health.

In order to acquaint itself with the entire milk problem the board is conducting an extensive survey with Concord serving as the setting. The members of the board will seek to determine what it costs the typical farmer to produce milk. By a typical farmer the board does not mean the gentleman farmer who by reason of wealth may operate his farm with no consideration to expenses nor the farmer in the other extreme, who by reason of inefficiency cannot be considered typical. It will be the farmer who operates as efficiently as possible and has to depend upon his dairy farm for his living.

The board will then take the attitude that the farmer should receive his cost of production plus a fair profit in order to assure maintenance of quality, with which the board is primarily concerned.

The board can use its powers in three directions, at least, for it has the power to determine the price to be paid the producer as well as the minimum wholesale and retail prices.

Membership of the board is as follows: Allen M. Freeman of Concord, chairman; William A. Turner of Salem Depot, and Amos N. Blandin of Bath. Cristy Pettee serves as secretary to the commission.

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The Monitor Radio Timetable

The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
9:00 Polo semifinals	"Lucille and Lanny"	Popular variety	Sport reports: music	Sport reports
9:15 Polo semifinals	NBC vocal recital	Don Wan Wart, piano	Sport reports: music	Sport reports
9:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	Don Winslow: sketch	Sport reports: music	Townsend Movement
9:45 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	Golf driving contest	Dramatic sketch	"Reading the Comics"
8:00 News; sport review	News; Little Show; soloists; orch.; sports	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
8:15 Musical Appetizers	News; Tony Russell	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
8:30 Football Forecasts	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
8:45 Dramatic sketch		John Griffin, tenor	Sports reports	Sport reports
7:00 Reader and orch.	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	String ensemble
7:15 Popular soloists	Hawaiian music	Vocal Varieties	Lou Bonick's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 L. Browne, news	"Lum and Abner"	Adrian O'Brien, songs	Orrin Tucker's Orch.	"Melodies of Old"
7:45 Patti Chapin, songs	Mystery contest	"Jimmy Valentine"	Orrin Tucker's Orch.	D. Marshall's Orchestra
8:00 "Victor Bay Takes the Bates"; Columbia Concert Orchestra	"Gun Smoke Law"; western drama	Valley Hour: Maurice Evans; Willie Howard; Helen Stansbury; T. Riggs; comedy team	Music by Lindsay McPhail: soloists; orch.	"Wordcasting"
8:15	Music of Arthur Schwartz: soloists; or.		Bernie Cummins' Orch.	"Movie Stardust"
8:30			Bernie Cummins' Orch.	"Dance Melodies"
8:45				"Dance Melodies"
9:00 Major Bowes's Hour	Fishermen's old home week, Lunenburg, N. S.	Charles Winninger with Show Boat; comedy; vocal soloists; Mercedith Willson's Orch.	Joe Sanders's Orchestra	"Blues Serenade"
9:15 Major Bowes's Hour			Joe Sanders's Orchestra	"Sweet and Hot"
9:30 Major Bowes's Hour	Saratoga festival		"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	Worthy Hill's Orchestra
9:45 Major Bowes's Hour	Saratoga festival		"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	D. Marshall's Orchestra
10:00 "Your Adventure"	"U. S. Constitution."	Music Hall: Bob Burns; Glenda Farrell; Francis Lederer; Dalies Frasa; chorus; orchestra	"Witch's Tale"; sketch	D. Marshall's Orchestra
10:15 Floyd Gibbons	address, Senator William E. Borah, Idaho		"Witch's Tale"; sketch	"Dance Melodies"
10:30 Dramatized news	NBC vocal recital		"Curtain Time"; dramatization; soloists; popular orchestra	"Dance Melodies"
10:45 Dramatized news				"Today in Sports"
11:00 E. B. Rideout: news	News; Roundelay	News Service		"Request Serenade"
11:15 F. Dailey's Orch.	Sports Review	Lou Bonick's Orchestra	F. Martin's Orchestra	"Request Serenade"
11:30 O. Olsen's Orch.	Slumber Hour	Lee Gordon's Orchestra	Dedication of KOIL transmitter, Omaha	M. Ayres's Orchestra
11:45 O. Olsen's Orch.	Eddie Varzos's Hour	Lee Gordon's Orchestra		M. Ayres's Orchestra

Friday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Sunrise Special: organ	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	Musical Clock	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Comedy Stars"	Musical Clock	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI news	Musical Clock	Special program	Chapel Singers	
8:00 Forecasts: music	Serenade; music	Musical Clock	News Service	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	Musical Clock	George & Juanita, songs	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
8:30 "Radio Almanac"	Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
8:45 Music; fashion talk	Musical Clock	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 Carolyn Pryce	"As You Like It"	"Housebost Hannah"	Morning Carnival	"Musical Timetable"
9:15 R. Maxwell, songs	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Morning Carnival	Song recital
9:30 Jack Berch; orch.	"As You Like It"; news	Variations; music	Morning Carnival	Piano; Italian songs
9:45 Bachelor Children	Dramatic sketch	Variations; music	"Charm Mirror"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Mary Martin; sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs"; sketch	Melody Sweethearts	"Daily Inspirations"
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	John's Other Wife; sk.	"Choir Loft"; organist	"Sweet Music"
10:30 CBS piano duo	Pepper Young's Family	Just Plain Bill; sketch	"Marriage Clinic"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Ruth and Bill"	Studio musicale	Today's Children; sketch	Vocalist; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Dramatic sketch; popular soloists	"The O'Neills"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	Constitution talk
11:15 Big Sister; sketch	"Road of Life"	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Recorded music	Cooking School
11:30 Real Life Story	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	How to Be Charming	"Martha and Hal"	Van Clemens, songs
11:45	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"Hello, Peggy"; sketch	Information Service	New England News
12:00 The Rhythmaires	News; Noonday Little	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	Show; soloist; orch.	The Goldbergs; sketch	Leo Freudberg's Orch.	Italian Radio Review
12:30 Helen Trent; sketch	Constitution Day; network speakers	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"		Studio interview	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 Betty and Bob	"Harvey and Dell"	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Betty Crocker	Studio program	"Joyce Jordan"; sketch	Agricultural talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	National Farm and Home Hour; soloists;	Marjorie Mills Hour	Organ recital	In the Music Room
1:45 Hollywood in Person		Marjorie Mills Hour	Consumers' talk	"Symphonic Tones"
2:00 Thru Woman's Eyes	sketch; Homesteaders	"The Constitution,"	Voice of Experience	Lynn Sherman, songs
2:15 Jack and Loretta	Orchestra	Senator Arthur H.	Sport reports	"Musicalogues"
2:30 WEEI News	Home Forum; talk	Vandenburg, Michigan	Sport reports	"Pioneer Clipper"
2:45 Between Bookends	Home Forum; talk	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	"Pioneer Clipper"
3:00 Constitution Day	Radio Guild drama	Pepper Young's Family	Red Sox - Cleveland	Walter Cuffe, tenor
3:15 parade and talks	Radio Guild drama	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	baseball game	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 by N. E. Governors from Boston	Radio Guild drama	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Red Sox - Cleveland	Sport reports
3:45	Radio Guild drama	"The O'Neills"; sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
4:00 Stocks; musicale	Club Matinee; variety	"Lorenzo Jones"	Red Sox - Cleveland	Sport reports
4:15 Studio speaker	Club Matinee; variety	"The Guiding Light"	baseball game	Sport reports
4:30 "Bon Voyage"	Club Matinee; variety	Mary Martin; sketch	Red Sox - Cleveland	Sport reports
4:45 "Bon Voyage"	Club Matinee; variety	"Road of Life"	baseball game	Sport reports
5:00 Piano soloist	"Lucille and Lanny"	Talk; interview	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15 Three Trays; vocal	Organ recital	"While the City Sleeps"	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	Choir Symphonette	"Don Winslow"; sketch	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:45 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	Don Van Wart, piano	Sport reports; music	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Little Show; so-	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Popular soloists	loists; orch.; sports	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Music; sport column	News; music	Sport comment	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 F. Dailey's Orch.	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Roundup"	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 "Poetic Melodies"	NBC vocal recital	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	String band
7:15 Continental Music	NBC piano duo	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Chemistry of Today	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Gazette; news	"Lum and Abner"	Talk, Bill Cunningham	Recorded speaker	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Boake Carter, news	Arden Orch.; soloists	"Jimmy Valentine"	Studio speaker	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 Music Hall: comedy; soloists; or.	Campbell's Royalists Harmonica ensemble	Lucille Manners, soprano; Revelers Quartet; Rosario Bourdon's	Humorous talk	D. Marshall's Orchestra
8:15 Hal Kemp's Orch.	"Death Valley Days";	concert orchestra	Political talk	Constitution talk
8:30 Alice Faye, songs	dramatic sketch		Orrin Tucker's Orch.	Constitution talk
8:45			"Let's Play Games"	"Your Invention"
9:00 Hollywood Hotel;	"Believe It or Not";	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Joe Sanders's Orchestra	"Detective Drama"
9:15 dramatic musical	Robert L. Ripley	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or-	Joe Sanders's Orchestra	"Detective Drama"
9:30 revue; vocal solos;	"The Constitution,"	Court of Human Rela-	Address, Sen. Burton K.	"Professional Hour"
9:45 Ray Paige's Orch.	Henry A. Wallace	tions; sketch	Wheeler, Montana	"Professional Hour"
10:00 "Bonnshon"; Kitty	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	"First Nighter"; sketch.	Henry Weber's Musical	Song recital
10:15 Carlisle; orchestra	vocal soloists	"First Nighter"; sketch.	Revue; variety	David McSweeney, songs
10:30 Constitution talk.	Constitution talk, Pres-	Hollywood Gossip	Constitution talk, Pres-	Constitution talk, Pres-
10:45 Pres. Roosevelt	ident Roosevelt	Dorothy Thompson	ident Roosevelt	ident Roosevelt
11:00 Forecasts: news	News; "Roundelay"	News Service	Dance orchestra	Al Pierotti, sports
11:15 B. Meroff's Orch.	Sport comment	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Dance orchestra	Al Pierotti, sports
11:30 Address, William	Slumber Hour	Russ Morgan's Orch.	M. Alpert's Orchestra	E. Mallory's Orchestra
11:45 Green, A. F. of L.	Eddie Varsos's Orch.	Russ Morgan's Orch.	M. Alpert's Orchestra	E. Mallory's Orchestra

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Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition. This list is a portion of a total of 188 stations in the United States and other countries carrying these programs. It will appear on the first and third Thursdays of each month. Announcements of new stations and changes in schedule will be published in this edition as received. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Connecticut

Bridgeport—Fridays 11:15 a. m., WICC, 600kc.

Maine

Bangor—Alternate Mondays, 8:30 a. m., electrical transcription program, third Sundays, 1:45 p. m., WLBZ, 620kc.
Portland—Sundays, 12:30 p. m., WCSH, 940kc.

Massachusetts

Boston—Mondays and Wednesdays, 8:30 a. m., WORL, 920kc.
Springfield—Week, Sept. 27-Oct. 2, 9 a. m., WSPR, 1140kc.

Rhode Island

Providence—Saturday, Sept. 18, 1:15 p. m., WJAR, 890kc.

Vermont

St. Albans—Thursdays, 1:30 p. m., WQDM, 1200kc.
*Springfield—Sundays, 6:45 p. m., WNBX, 1260kc.

*Daylight saving time.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Friday, Sept. 17

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

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Hartford, Conn. 699 Main St.
New Britain, Conn. 97 West Main St.
Stamford, Conn. 324 Main St.
Danbury, Conn. 171 Main St.
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All Faiths Church At Storrs, Conn., To Burn Mortgage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 16—The success of a unique endeavor in inter-denominational church building is being celebrated this week at the village of Storrs, site of Connecticut State College. The Storrs Community Church, built at a cost of a quarter of a million dollars from the contributions of people representing a dozen different religious faiths and denominations, is burning its mortgage, all debts paid.

As Storrs grew from a farm hamlet to a college community with several hundred students and scores of faculty families, the Second Congregational Church of Mansfield, founded in 1737, became inadequate, its members felt, for the demands made on it as the only church in Storrs. Neither could the church, alone, undertake the building program that seemed called for.

The Connecticut Federation of Churches, representing all Protestant denominations, took over the task, but made its appeal to all religious groups. More than 700 persons contributed to the fund.

The church and community house were opened in 1927 with something like $90,000 still to be raised. Now, partly through efforts of other Congregational churches and partly through quiet solicitation by the Rev. J. Garland Waggoner, the church's youthful pastor, that sum has been paid in.

The church, whose officers and committee members are mostly professors on the college faculty, will burn its mortgage at a party Friday evening attended by all living former ministers and wives of former ministers. Sunday, Sept. 19, the church will be dedicated, the Rev. Mr. Waggoner explaining that this ceremony has been postponed until the church was paid for.

Although the Storrs Community Church is organized as a Congregational society it has not forgotten the aid given it by others. Episcopal communion services are held in the church from time to time. Mass is said for Roman Catholic college students each Sunday morning during the college year in the community house. Jewish students meet there with visiting rabbis from time to time. Students of all creeds belong to a young people's forum that meets on Sunday evenings.

'Handy Man' Charged With Webster Murder

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 16—Police announced a sudden break today in the hitherto impenetrable mystery surrounding the murder of Dr. George W. Webster, slain in his East Providence home the night of July 16. The announcement came when Jack E. Ennis, described as an obscure "handy man" employed to take care of lawns by several residents of the area near Dr. Webster's home, was formally charged with the murder.

It was understood that Ennis' arrest followed disclosures made by friends who claimed he had made admissions. Identities of the informants were not disclosed. Intended robbery, it was reported, was the motive.

Constitution

(Continued from Page 9)

proximately 40 floats are entered in the parade.

The throngs of spectators will enjoy much martial music, for 50 bands will be scattered throughout the parade, which will take approximately 4½ hours to pass a given point.

The celebration will mark the opening of Massachusetts two-year observance of the sesquicentennial of the signing of the Constitution.

Not until April 30, 1939, the 150th anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington as the first President of the United States will the round of celebrations conclude. Meanwhile, the Massachusetts Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission hopes to reach the heights of public participation and interest attained during the 1930 observance of the tercentenary of the Massachusetts Bay Colony and the 1932 bicentennial of George Washington's birthday.

Tomorrow's parade, the second largest in the history of Boston, according to Adjt. Gen. Charles H. Cole, chief marshal, will center interest upon the Constitution and set the stage for future activities.

The parade will be devoid of political activities under rules established by the sesquicentennial commission. It had been anticipated that politicians, particularly candidates for Mayor of Boston, would attempt to use the parade for advertising purposes. However, all political signs, floats and the like have been barred. One hundred police officers will be detailed to prevent erection of such material.

Nation-wide Broadcast

Prior to the parade, Governor Hurley, the honorary chairman of the commission, will participate in a nation-wide broadcast at 12:30 p. m. He will speak over Station WBZ, following an address by Gov. George H. Earle of Pennsylvania. A broadcast from the steps of the State House will also be staged by Station WEEI.

In the evening, after the parade, a fireworks display will be staged on Boston Common.

While the parade undoubtedly will be the most spectacular part of the entire two-year celebration, the commission hopes to foster statewide programs to center attention upon the nature of the Constitution.

Senator Samuel H. Wragg, president of the Senate and chairman of the Massachusetts Constitution Commission, announced that, as part of the commission's plan to coordinate activities in the cities and towns, a pamphlet relating the history of the Constitution will be published shortly. This pamphlet will be available to the public.

The next important date to be celebrated is Feb. 6, 1938, the 150th aniversary of Massachusetts' ratification of the Constitution. Massachusetts was the sixth state to ratify the document.

Figures in Current Movies on Boston Screens

Upper Left—Statue of Don Quixote in Madrid, From "Spanish Earth," Which Opens With a Preview at the Fine Arts Tonight. Upper Right—Margo and Jane Wyatt in "Lost Horizon," Beginning Tomorrow at the State and Orpheum for the First Time at Popular Prices. Below—James Cagney and Evelyn Daw in "Something to Sing About," Held Over for a Second Week at the Hub; and Henry Fonda in "That Certain Woman," Now on View at the Metropolitan

'Spanish Earth' Notable Among New Films

Movies of Moment

This has been a gala week for the devotee of the movie musical extravaganza. The titles of four of these films have decorated the marquees of Boston cinema houses—"Broadway Melody of 1938" at Loew's State and Orpheum, "Thin Ice" at the Keith Memorial, "Varsity Show" at the Metropolitan and "Something to Sing About" at the Hub. "Thin Ice" and "Something to Sing About" are being continued.

All of which offers a sufficiently good opening to discuss briefly this type of entertainment. In the first place, most song and dance movies are as standard as a Ford engine. There is a handsome young producer—who frequently croons—valiantly endeavoring to put on the big Broadway hit of the year. Although usually down to his last shoestring, the producer decides to star an unknown chorine or country girl who dances like Ruby Keeler or Eleanor Powell. (Sometimes, it turns out that she is Ruby Keeler or Eleanor Powell.) At the last moment, after creditors and backers have gone with the wind, the show is given on a stage which would have required knocking down three city blocks.

This in itself is not too objectionable. Musical comedy plots are not required to pass a strict rationality test. But they should at least, either by originality of treatment or of story or by the sheer cleverness of the surrounding singers, dancers and comedians, overcome the nonsensical story.

⁂

A Case in Point

"Something to Sing About" is a case in point. It is an unpretentious picture, depending entirely on the merits of its players, the script and the music for effects. There are no nine-ton glass staircases, no four-story merry-go-rounds, no Busby Berkeley dance numbers. Yet Mr. Cagney dances nimbly, Miss Daw sings well and the entertainment is satisfactory. "Something to Sing About" is the first film of this kind in some time to have a plot anything approaching an original note.

"Varsity Show" is the usual college kid stuff of which Warner Brothers are frequently guilty. Fortunately, Ted Healy and Fred Waring's band of musicans and singers bolster up the traditional situations. "Broadway Melody of 1938" is a let-down from previous MGM musicals, not even maintaining that company's reputation for spectacle.

Every movie produced is guaranteed by an audience of 30,000,000 persons, according to Welford Beaton, editor of the Hollywood Spectator—which probably means that the producers produce pretty much what they choose without serious hindrance. Sometimes the movie public rebels. Sometimes that worm-like-appearing line which stretches from the ticket office right around the corner dissolves. "Broadway Melody of 1938" is closing today, for instance. But it is only when the financial shoe pinches that the Hollywood barons are likely to pay any attention. Motion picture making is an industry which refers to the millions of feet on which comedy, drama, mystery, romance and tragedy are imprinted as "product."

And though 30,000,000 film fans may be wrong, the ring of their admission is indication enough to Hollywood that it is right.

⁂

'Spanish Earth' Tonight

The schedule of incoming films this week is dominated by the preview showing tonight at the Fine Arts Theater of "Spanish Earth," an important documentary film which has received high praise in other cities. The film is a result of the collaboration of Joris Ivens, the Dutch director; Ernest Hemingway, John Dos Passos, Lillian Hellman, Archibald MacLeish, Marc Blitzstein and Virgil Thomson. Mr. Ivens went to Spain armed with a script by Messrs McLeish and Dos Passos and Miss Hellman. Mr. Hemingway wrote the final continuity of the script, and his comments and interpretations are spoken throughout the picture.

Mr. Ivens and the cameraman, John Ferno, shot the picture as the opposition armies struggled for a village and its key bridge. Nothing had to be dramatized. The film was assembled in New York with the help of Helen VanDorgen. Irving Reis of the Columbia Broadcasting Company supervised the sound track. Blitzstein and Thomson wrote the score. Mr. Ivens will be present at tonight's preview.

⁂

'Lost Horizon' Returning

Another film of interest for Boston movie fans is "Lost Horizon," taken from James Hilton's novel, which begins its first popular price run at Loew's State and Orpheum Theaters tomorrow. The film deals with the adventures of a group of travelers who are piloted to a beautiful and mysterious lamasery deep in the Himalayan Mountains. Ronald Colman, H. B. Warner, Sam Jaffe, Jane Wyatt, Thomas Mitchell and Edward Everett Horton are in the cast. The film was made by Frank Capra and Robert Riskin, who collaborated on "It Happened One Night" and "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town."

⁂

Bette Davis at Met

Bette Davis and Henry Fonda on the screen and "Cameo Capers" on the stage are the twin offerings which open today at the Metropolitan Theater. "That Certain Woman" is the title of the film. According to the announcement, "adventure, romantic love, martyrdom, mother love" and all portrayed by Miss Davis, which ought to be a sufficient assignment, even for "the foremost emotional acress of the movies."

Edmund Goulding wrote and directed the film and locales of the action include Monte Carlo, London, Paris and other Old World capitals as well as New York City.

⁂

Ozzie Nelson at Boston

Ozzie Nelson and his orchestra, not forgetting Mrs. Nelson, who sings under the name of Harriet Hilliard, head the stage show at the Keith Boston Theater which begins today. Cherry and June Preisser, engaging dancers of "Ziegfeld Follies" fame, are also being featured. "Forty Naughty Girls," with James Gleason and Zasu Pitts, is the screen attraction. It is an Oscar Piper detective movie with all the trimmings, including songs, dances and girls.

⁂

'Thin Ice' Continues

Far from showing any signs of cracking, "Thin Ice," at the Keith Memorial Theater, is preparing to hold out for a third week. In fact, the house record seems to be the only thing threatened with breakage. Sonja Henie is the star who with equal grace and facility skates in three ballets and falls in love with Tyrone Power, a prince pretending to be a reporter. Raymond Walburn, Alan Hale, Joan Davis, George Givot and Maurice Cass are in the cast.

Miss Henie, by the way, will become a citizen of the United States on her return from Norway, according to an article in the October Screenland Magazine.

"When I am in Norway," she is quoted as saying, "I shall tell the King of my plan. It is only right that I should, for the King was a good friend to my father and always sent me flowers and a greeting when I took part in a skating competition."

Also currently at the Keith Memorial is "Annapolis Salute," a story of the United States Naval Academy.

⁂

'Zola' to Close

"The Life of Emile Zola," starring Paul Muni, will have its final performances at the Colonial Theater Saturday. As the title suggests, it is a biographical study of the great French author who defended Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, unjustly sentenced to Devils' Island for treason. Gale Sondergaard Joseph Schildkraut, Gloria Holden, Morris Carnovsky and Vladimir Sokoloff are among the players in a large cast.

"Mr. Dodd Takes the Air"

Generally speaking, the mild inconsequentialities of "Mr. Dodd Takes the Air," which opened yesterday at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters, will be found most entertaining by, those who have grown fond of Kenny Baker through his radio appearances, notably with Jack Benny. Mr. Baker herein makes his first starring film appearance. He turns out to be a young man with curly hair and a grin, something on the order of Dick Powell.

Mr. Dodd is boosted from happy obscurity as a small town electrician to unhappy fame as the nation's top crooner. His repute and his $5000-a-week salary bring him the attentions of an opera singer in the Alice Brady manner and a lady with a foreign accent played by Gertrude Michael. Fortunately the true-blue little girl at the information desk (Jane Wyman) has won the singer's heart and also has had the foresight to patent his valuable radio invention, thus foiling the foreign schemer. Frank McHugh helps out in the humor department as Mr. Dodd's manager. The whole affair would be a little less effete if Kenny could have been induced not to finish every song on a falsetto note. Still, that is probably what has made his name a household word in millions of homes.

For those who enjoy entertainment of a more robust nature, "Souls at Sea," previously reviewed in these columns, offers Gary Cooper and George Raft as shipmates unwillingly drawn into the slave trade. As a result of these connections, Mr. Cooper is assigned to bring the slavers to justice, a commission which is temporarily delayed by the sinking of the packet taking him to America. In an open life boat, Mr. Cooper decides who shall be saved and who shall not, an event similar to one which occurred in 1842. The cast includes Frances Dee, Olympe Bradna, Henry Wilcoxon, Harry Carey and Joseph Schildkraut.

J. D. B.

The Week in Connecticut

(Continued from Page 9)

adoption of a state merit system. They must be prepared, he tells them, to fight off political attacks on the merit law that are sure to come.

At the moment more than one State employee is in a mood to welcome anything that would break up the merit system. The law's provision that State workers cannot run for political office in their local communities is being enforced to the discomfiture of many a town constable or tax collector who has in the past found his local part-time job a source of income.

⁂

State Treasury

Indicative of the growing activities of the state government as well as of recovery in business, the annual report of State Treasurer John 3. Addis showed cash receipts of the state for the fiscal year 1936-37 at a new peak, $71,124,630.

Mr. Addis made it clear that this figure, which tops the previous high by $18,000,000, does not mean all tax revenue. It is merely the amount of cash paid in from all sources to the treasurer. Such new fields as unemployment compensation accounted for part of the money. Eight million dollars collected in unemployment compensation contributions from employers, and turned over to the Social Security Board at Washington, helped swell the total.

⁂

3100 Candidates

The biggest job for the new state Personnel Department has begun the examination of 3100 candidates for jobs as clerks, stenographers and typists in state employ. In six cities, Saturday, September 25, the 3100 applicants will take a written examination. Those who qualify will have a chance later to show special skill for jobs with higher rating.

⁂

Town Funds Short

In Hampton the State Police arrested Fred J. Surridge, 44, who resigned recently as town tax collector. Their warrant charged him with misappropriation of town funds, amounting to $75. State Tax Department auditors, going over the collector's books, said their report would show an apparent shortage of $11,000 or more.

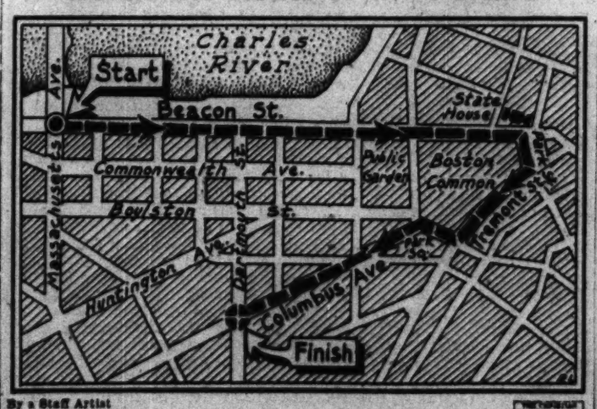
Local tax collectors report to the State Tax Department annually how much they have collected. When the Hampton reports showed collection of only about 50 per cent of the tax levied the matter was called to the attention of the Hampton selectmen. They asked for the audit.

⁂

Constitution Day

Gov. Wilbur L. Cross proclaimed Sept. 17 Constitution Day, asked that flags be flown on public buildings, that schools hold exercises and that local communities arrange observances of the 150th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution.

Here's the Route of the Parade



By a Staff Artist

Streets Through Which the Procession Marking the Sesquicentennial of the United States Constitution Will Pass

Hartford Mayor Seeks to Settle Truck Situation

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 16 (AP)—Mayor Thomas J. Spellacy of this city stepped into the eight-day truck strike in this area today with the intention of bringing about a settlement.

The Mayor met with representatives of the operators and striking drivers in his law office, explaining both sides agreed to the session at his invitation.

He said every effort would be made "to reach an amicable settlement."

The meeting came after the Mayor conferred yesterday with all parties concerned when it was generally realized that the efforts of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration had failed.

The union officials indicated their demand for a closed shop, one of three made on the operators, was the most important issue at stake and the most difficult of solution.

Strikers also want 10 cents more an hour and longer hauls to New York.

The union insists upon the closed shop clause being incorporated in a contract, while operators will accede only to a preferential shop.

The state board's failure to settle the strike Tuesday was ascribed by the union to the knotty closed shop problem.

John J. Murphy, secretary-treasurer of the union local, has indicated that the wages angle might be arbitrated.

At the behest of Gov. Wilbur L. Cross, Prof. Clyde O. Fisher, chairman of the state board, submitted a written report to the Chief Executive yesterday on the entire strike matter.

He wrote that the closed shop issue did "not lend itself to arbitration."

Mr. Murphy also pointed to a threat of possible legal action in a statement by Joseph Adelizzi of the Highway Transport Association of New York, saying:

"We're going ahead regardless of what Mr. Adelizzi says. If he takes legal steps, we're all prepared for him."

Tinting of Milk In Rhode Island Halted by Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 16—Vermont-produced milk temporarily will do no more "blushing" on doorsteps of Rhode Island consumers.

A court ruling yesterday restrained the State from tinting milk shipped in from Vermont a deep red to distinguish it from so-called local or state "licensed" milk. A temporary injunction was granted until such time as the three federal judges can hear full arguments from both sides.

Burton K. Harris, chief of the Division of Agriculture, originated the idea of putting red vegetable matter into Vermont-produced milk shipped in from Bellows Falls creameries. The Federal judge found, however, a question of constitutionality concerning the law which appeared to empower the agricultural commissioner to interfere with Vermont sales in Rhode Island

Vermonters contended the discrimination against their milk was in violation of regulations of interstate commerce and that they might retaliate by boycotting Rhode Island textiles in the Marble State.

Judges James C. Morton of the United States Circuit Court, Elisha H. Brewster of the United States District Court for Massachusetts and John C. Mahoney of the United States District Court for Rhode Island sat as the court.

The case grew out of efforts of the State Department of Agriculture and Conservation, to require distributors here to take for distribution Rhode Island producers' surplus of milk to the exclusion of milk produced out of the state.

"Not since the Civil War," wrote the Governor, "have the people of this country been so concerned as now with the origin and development of the principles underlying our American democracy."

⁂

Mill Houses to Go

Cheney Brothers, silk manufacturing firm in Manchester, announced that it would sell at public auction 245 dwelling houses owned by the company in that town. For three days the auction will continue, with auctioneer and bidders moving from house to house. The company has fixed no limit price on the homes. They will go to the highest bidder, it has advertised.

The Cheney sale lacks the tragic element of some "mill village" sales in recent years. Manchester is a thriving residential town with something of a boom on in its real estate market. The Cheney company, which already has rid itself of public utility properties that it once developed, is getting out of the real estate business, will continue manufacturing.

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Sox Outfielder in Hitting Streak — Snavely Searches for Smooth Backfield

Chapman's Hitting Feature Of Recent Red Sox Games

By Edwin Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In their search for consolation after yesterday's defeat by the Chicago White Sox, Red Sox supporters should study the current batting spurt of Blazing Ben Chapman. While Manager Joe Cronin and Jimmy Foxx, ordinarily the big guns in the Boston attack, have been silenced somewhat during the past few days, the former Yankee and Senator has added 10 points to his personal average.

Since the Fenway doubleheader with Washington on Sept. 7, Chapman has batted .447, by way of 17 base hits in 38 official times up. Collecting four out of eight that memorable afternoon, Ben started a spurt that has increased his 1937 figure to .285, and presents the possibility of a .300 finish before the close of the campaign.

One Hitless Day

In the first half of the Sept. 8 doubleheader at Yankee Stadium, the fleet outfielder went hitless against the fast-balling of Charley "Red" Ruffing. But in the last nine games, that was the only contest in which he was stopped.

He got three out of four in the Yankee series final on Sept. 10, and repeated two days later in Philadelphia. Yesterday he had another three-for-four day, facing Bill Dietrich and Clint Brown of the White Sox. During the most recent six games, Ben has managed 13 safeties in 26 tries, which averages a neat .500. At the present rate he will mount .300 with room to spare.

By way of emphasizing Chapman's record, it should be added that in this offensive rally he has scored eight runs, driven in nine, hit three doubles and four triples.

Other than adding four points to his own average, Chapman's efforts yesterday were wasted. The Red Sox closed their Chicago series on the short end, 12 games to 10, when the usually reliable Bob Grove weakened in the seventh inning. In that inning the visitors scored the deciding runs in a 5-to-3 triumph, denting the plate three times. Jack Wilson, who relieved Grove, pitched hitless ball during the final three innings.

Mates Not Hitting

Grove might have enjoyed a more pleasant fate, however, had his teammates kept pace with Chapman. Foxx, Cronin and Eric McNair, important cogs in the teams' offense, went hitless for the day. Had not Frank Higgins doubled with two on bases in the first inning, the Red Sox would have been behind all the way.

The locals were handicapped yesterday by the temporary loss of Buster Mills, their left fielder. Buster turned an ankle in Tuesday's practice session. He has hit in eight straight games for an aggregate average of .361. With three hits, three runs and two batted in in that series' final at Philadelphia, the husky Texan would have been welcome yesterday.

Fortunately for the Red Sox, the Indians split a doubleheader with the Yankees in New York. Had the Tribe captured the second game, after winning the first, they would have pushed the Sox out of the first division. As it is, the locals are only five percentage points in front of their western rivals, who arrive in town for single games tomorrow and Saturday. Today, incidentally, is an open date at Fenway.

Four Behind Chicago

Hope for a finish higher than fourth is speedily waning. When the Red Sox dropped yesterday's game, they were four full contests in back of the third-place White Sox and 8½ behind the second-place Tigers. The Red Sox should concentrate on staying in the first division.

Diamond dust . . . Working out with the Red Sox yesterday was young Joe Walsh, a Brooklyn boy, who played this season at Rocky Mount, a Sox farm in the Piedmont League . . . Joe learned baseball on the diamond at Fens Stadium, and has many supporters in and around Back Bay . . . He played shortstop at Rocky Mount, batting several points above .300 and leading the clubs in runs batted in and home runs.

Billy Evans, general manager of the Red Sox minor league interests, said this spring at Rocky Mount that Walsh would be ready for a major trial in two years, if not before, adding that his only need was an improvement at the plate . . . Joe formerly captained the Brookline High nine . . . Red Daughters, the Holy Cross star who went South with the Sox this year, was also in uniform yesterday . . . The Cubs stopped the Bees yesterday out in Chicago, beating Shoffner, 5 to 2. It was the veteran's first defeat since joining the B's.

Northeastern Track Star Withdraws From College

Northeastern's hopes of successfully defending its sectional cross-country title were shattered today with the announcement that Andrew (Hawk) Zamparelli, talented junior who last year was undefeated in New England ranks, had withdrawn from college.

Zamparelli was captain of this year's harriers, so the team probably will go through the first few meets without a leader. Herb Morang, new coach, greeted a fairly meager squad this afternoon. It comprised George Leck, the Saugus runner who is captain of track; Bob Pritchard, freshman captain two years ago of the yearling cross-country team; Loren Skift and Russell Kippen. Morang expects several more candidates next week.

International League Playoff

Newark 7, Syracuse 2.
Baltimore at Montreal, postponed.

American Association Playoff

Minneapolis 4, Columbus 3.
Toledo 6, Milwaukee 5.

Cornell Needs Good Passer On Football Team

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., Sept. 16—After a heavy scrimmage session last week end to take summer kinks out of Cornell University football candidates Coach Carl Snavely is directing a hard schedule of drills this week as he searches for a smooth backfield combination.

As predicted earlier Cornell's problem this year will be the development of a kicker and passer. The passing department was notably weak in the scrimmage, and the use of Eli Hooper, regular guard, to do the kicking is not the most satisfactory arrangement.

The first string line showed a good deal of power with Brud Holland and Carl Sprang at the ends, Al Van Ranst and Bill McKeever at tackles, and Hooper and Jack Hemingway at guards. Sam Stahl occupied the center post while Capt. Ted Hughes was on the sidelines.

Rose Scores Twice

Vince Eichler, Whitey Baker, Bob Rose, Dick Morgan, and Whitey Nelson worked in the first backfield, and Rose plunged over the goal line twice to score for the varsity outfit.

Baker, doing the pass-tossing for the A team connected once with each of his ends for substantial gains, but he had a good deal of trouble most of the afternoon getting his throws to come near the receivers.

The defensive play of the second line indicated an improvement over last year as far as reserve linemen are concerned. With Fred Jaicks and Herb Hillmer working on the flanks the end positions may not be so weak as was expected earlier in the season.

Phil Tuths, who is giving Al Van Ranst a tough battle for the right-tackle post, broke through the varsity to crack up several plays, and his running mate, 230-pound Curt Lafey, held up his side of the line capably.

Two Veteran Guards

Sid Roth and Jim Rutledge both saw a good deal of action in the guard positions last year, and worked well in the scrimmage. Lou Grossman moved in from the backfield last week and held down the pivot post for the B team.

Continuing this week with the schedule of lectures, practice sessions, and conditioning exercises directed by Trainer Frank Kavanaugh, Coach Snavely is hoping to get the play smoothed up by the next scrimmage session.

Signal drill will be necessary and there undoubtedly will be more shifting in the backfield. The second-string ball-carriers showed occasional flashes in the scrimmages, and Bob Meagher, a hard-hitting veteran blocking back, speedy Noah Dorius, Bill Moulton, Charley Scholz, Bob Boochever, and Bob White will all be making bids for regular places.

Tommy Farrell and George Peck, a pair of fast-stepping backs who are now on the side lines were both in uniform Saturday, but they took no part in the stiffer drills.

Major Pennant Races At a Glance

By the Associated Press

The Giants and Cubs stayed just as they were Tuesday, each club winning its start, with the New Yorkers holding a 2½ game lead for the National League flag. The Giants whipped the Pirates and the Cubs clubbed the Bees.

The Tigers shaved half-a-game off the Yankees, lead in the American League by winning their single start against Washington, while the Yanks managed only a split against the Indians. These results left the Yankees with a 9½ game lead.

The picture in each loop:

National

Club	W	L	PC	Games Behind	Games to Play
Giants	81	52	.609		21
Cubs	80	56	.588	2½	18
American					
Yankees	90	44	.672		20
Tigers	81	54	.600	9½	19

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Giants remained 4½ games in front with 10 games to be played as they split with Pirates and Cards divided with Phillies.

Waltham Golfer Wins

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 16 (AP)—Leading a field of more than 100 players, Philip T. McLean of Waltham, Mass., yesterday won the 10th annual New England optical golf tournament here with a card of 115 in the 27-hole event. J. C. Mercer of Fitchburg, Mass., was second with 116; W. L. Hunt of Southbridge, Mass., third with 118, and Robert B. Chalmers of Tilton and Dr. W. B. Needles of Chicago tied for fourth with 125.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	90	44	.672
Detroit	81	54	.600
Chicago	77	59	.566
Boston	71	61	.538
Cleveland	72	63	.533
Washington	63	72	.467
Philadelphia	54	80	.403
St. Louis	41	95	.301

Results Sept. 15

Cleveland 5, New York 4 (10 innings).
New York 3, Cleveland 1.
Philadelphia 8, St. Louis 2.
St. Louis 3, Philadelphia 1.
Detroit 4, Washington 3.
Chicago 8, Boston 3.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	100	73	.578
San Diego	95	78	.549
San Francisco	96	77	.555
Portland	87	85	.506
Los Angeles	87	86	.503
Seattle	78	94	.453
Oakland	78	95	.451
Missions	70	103	.405

Results Sept. 15

Missions 6, San Diego 3.
Portland 8, Oakland 6.
San Francisco 7, Los Angeles 2.
Seattle 6, Sacramento 4.

BASEBALL

Tomorrow, Fenway Park, 3 P. M.—Ladies' Day
Red Sox vs. Cleveland
Seats at Kennedy's Men's Store HUB. 1350

What a Relief - - - —By Pap'

JOHNNY MURPHY
-STARRING IN THE ROLE OF RELIEF HURLER FOR THE YANKEES
I MIGHT MAKE IT MY PERMANENT ADDRESS
YANKEES' MOUND
HELP! JOHNNY, HELP!
HIS GREAT RELIEF HURLING HAS PUT HIM AT THE HEAD OF THE AMERICAN LEAGUE'S PITCHER LIST
HE HAS WORKED IN ALMOST ONE-THIRD OF THE YANKEES' GAMES
Pap'

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New England Sidelines

Despite the fact that Dartmouth's tentative first-string eleven scored two touchdowns, culminating 60-yard downfield drives, in a one-hour scrimmage yesterday with the third-string team, Coach Earl Blaik was still far from satisfied. He even went so far as to revise his statement of the day before to an estimate that the team at present was "eight weeks" behind last year's, not six. In the "varsity" backfield were Colby Howe at fullback, Joe Cottone and Bob McLeod at half, and the shrilled-voiced Harry Gates at quarter. Howe plunged through for the two touchdowns while his backfield mates showed a diverse assortment of running and passing plays.

Coach Eddie Anderson of Holy Cross made still more changes in the varsity line-up. Henry Giardi, a 190-pound sophomore from Hartford, Conn., was shifted from second-string fullback to regular right half and Bill Shields, veteran wingman who was converted into a tackle Tuesday, was promoted to the first team. Backfield A yesterday was composed of Ouellette at quarter, Bartolomeo and Giardi at the halves and Osmanski at full.

Brown's football squad turned from fundamental drills yesterday to punting practice under pressure. This workout was marked by rugged contact work as the linesmen charged the pickers and ends ran down under booming spirals.

Coach Lloyd Jordan of Amherst yesterday watched his varsity march the length of the field four times while overwhelming the scrubs in the first scrimmage of the season. Stu Roberts, 140-pound spohomore from Brockton, impressed the coaches with his broken field running, twice breaking away for long gains, and snaring a pass for one of the touchdowns.

Yale's football squad began its second practice session today as Coach Ducky Pond lined-up his first eleven comprising 10 letter men. The only non-letterman on this combination was Johnny Miller, who has the big task of taking the place of Larry Kelley, former star end. Brisk drills were scheduled today in preparation for scrimmaging later in the week. The varsity lined-up with Miller and Flick Horton as ends; Bill Platt and Bill John at tackle Charlie Miller and John Castle at guard; Frank Gallagher at center; Charles Ewart, quarter; Capt. Clint Frank and Al Wilson at half and Dave Colwell, brilliant punter, at fullback.

Fella Gintoff, Boston College's star sophomore last year, was demoted to the second varsity by Coach Gil Dobie yesterday. Andy Bismark, the Eagles' outstanding tennis player, replaced Gintoff at the left halfback position. Bismark's insertion in this spot seemed to be Dobie's answer to smoothing out the rough spots which he has complained about during this weeks' practice.

Coach Jimmy Dunn of Northeastern believes in thoroughly conquering one thing at a time before starting another. That is why, he explained after yesterday's practice, that no forward passing drills have been in evidence. Dunn says he will insist upon better assignment work on running plays before he spends time with the aerial attack. The new Husky coach has been disappointed at the scrimmages for the past two days, principally because the backs have not been carrying out instructions and have been weak in their timing. It is expected that the Huskies will use practically the same system as that used by Harvard.

Coach Pat Hanley received a pleasant surprise yesterday when Henry MacMullen and Ed Richardson, halfbacks on last year's freshman eleven, reported for practice. They were the leading ball carriers for the yearlings last season. Hanley put his squad through another hard scrimmage and expressed satisfaction at the showing. Next Tuesday the Terriers will take a run down to Rhode Island State for a practice game with the Rams.

Coach Lew Manly of Tufts, determined to strengthen the center of the line, yesterday shifted David Swett from the backfield to the pivot post. Manly worked the squad on forward passing plays, with Art Geriffing and Ed Sheehan doing most of the throwing.

Short Shots

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (AP)—News: The Reds already have decided on their 1938 manager, but will not name him until after the World Series . . . (Don't be surprised if he comes from the minors) . . . When the U. S. L. T. A.'s ranking committee sits itself down in December it likely will rate Don Budge, Bobby Riggs, Frankie Parker and Bryan Grant Jr., in that order.

Believe-it-or-not dept.: Umpire Mart Cleary of the New York-Penn League retains his amateur standing by working for nothing . . . Every salary check is passed on to charity . . . But when he has an off day the fans jeer him just like they do the pros . . . Old Hank Severeid still is spry enough to do a bit of catching for his Galveston team in the Texas League.

Comic page: If the Giants get into the World Series, highest paid player will be Ed Madjeski, bull pen catcher . . . Ed has caught only nine innings this season . . . but on a basis of a $5000 cut he would collect about $555.55 for each inning's work . . . Joe McCarthy avers the Yanks are no better than even choice in the World Series, no matter who they meet, and solemnly adds: "—if we make it."

Henner Henkel Stops Budge

CHICAGO, Sept. 16 (AP)—Henner Henkel, Germany's number two man, stroked his way to a surprise victory over National Champion Don Budge yesterday, 6—4, 10—8, in an exhibition match at the Onwentsia Club. Apparently far off form, Budge was unable to make anything work, while Henkel, stroking crisply, forced the play. Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm, Germany's ace; Senorita Anita Lizana of Chile, the new United States women's singles champion, and Jadwiga Jedrzejowska of Poland also won their matches after lively battles. Von Cramm dropped a set to Bobby Riggs of Los Angeles before winning, 2—6, 8—6, 6—4, and Senorita Lizana had to rally in each set to defeat Gracyn Wheeler of Santa Monica, Calif., 10—8, 7—5. The Polish star beat down stubborn resistance from Marieluis Horn of Germany for a 6—4, 8—6 victory.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Preparing for the Olympics of 1940

When the American Olympic Committee held its meeting in New York City last week, it not only wound up its affairs so far as the 1936 games were concerned; but it gave considerable attention to the games which are scheduled to take place at Tokyo in 1940. There are still three years between now and the next games; but that is none too long a time in which to prepare for them, as there are many changes which should be made before the United States starts selecting its athletes. It is true that the committee which recently met will be succeded by a new one which will handle the affairs of 1940; but some of the 1936 members will be on the next committee and recommendations made by the retiring A. O. C. will undoubtedly receive favorable consideration at the hands of the new one. At least it is to be hoped that they will.

Three Noteworthy Proposals

To me there were at least three of the recommendations offered which should be adopted at the meeting of the new committee, which will take place in Washington, Nov. 17. The first is the setting of a standard performance for the various events on the women's program. In past years three or four women have been picked for the various events no matter what their performances might be. This has resulted in a number of athletes being taken to the games who did not have the slightest chance of placing in the event for which they were entered. This has cost money which might well be used for some other purpose. I believe that every athlete with a chance to win one of the first three places in an event should certainly be taken; but can see no reason why those who do not have a chance to place should go just to make a big showing. The proposal that the association should help athletes not connected with a college or club to get to the finals is another of the three, while the third is the abolishing of all post-Olympic meets except the one against the British Empire.

Limiting the Teams

There is only one criticism I have to make regarding the limiting of the members of the women's team by setting up standards for the various events, and that is that I believe it should also be applied to the men's track and field team. It is true that there are few events on the program in which one or two Americans would not have a good chance of placing, but there are some where, if a reasonable standard were set, less than three men would qualify. A step has been taken in this direction by specifying that the first four finishers in the 100-meter dash shall make up the 400-meter relay team and the first four finishers in the 400-meter dash shall make up the 1600-meter relay team. But I would carry it still further and apply the same system to the men's team as is proposed for the women's.

The Post-Olympic Meets

Abolishing the post-Olympic meets is a wise move. After an athlete has gone through all the meets which he has to compete in during the spring, including the trials for the Olympic team, and then competed in the Olympic Games, he has certainly done all that should be asked of him for that summer. With the pressure off after the games are over, few of the athletes have been able to do justice to themselves in the meets which were held later in foreign countries. As a result, the performances in those meets have been below the standard they should set. Then, again, after an athlete has been away from home for a month or more, he should not be asked to stay still longer just to help raise some money by touring Europe. It will be recalled that it was just such a thing as this that brought about the suspension of Jesse Owens, and it will be far better for world athletics if the Americans confine their foreign exhibitions to years when no Olympic Games are held. These are but three of 162 recommendations made at the recent meeting, and while they are the most important, there are many others that should be given the stamp of approval when the next A. O. C. takes charge in November.

The Sports Horizon

By George E. Thayne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Officiating at the U. S. Championship

NEW YORK, Sept. 16—The recent U. S. singles lawn tennis championships at Forest Hills must not be dismissed without some attention being played to the officials who conducted it to its triumphant conclusion. From start to finish every detail was attended to without hitch or interruption. Every match was started on time, unless a previous match had occupied more than the official allowance, and there was enough flexibility in the planning to allow for even this contingency.

Naturally, with so many players of almost equal caliber, long matches were to be expected, and no less than 17 of the 90 men's matches required five full sets, while 25 more needed one extra. Defaults were few, none at all after the second round, for a total of nine.

Among the ladies, there was not a single default, all 63 matches being played, with nine of them for three sets, while the veterans had three defaults and nine three-set matches.

Referee on the Alert

This involved constant alertness on the part of the referee, Dr. Ellsworth Davenport, and he fulfilled his task with complete efficiency. Courts were assigned promptly, and just as soon as the play ended for the day, he was ready with the schedule for the next. When the long day of rain threatened to push along the whole program, he promptly decided to proceed, and play the advanced matches originally scheduled for the next day, as well as those drowned out by the rain. This shortened the tournament by a day, but produced the greatest crowd ever seen in the history of the tournaments at Forest Hills, outside of the finals. There were also complete sellouts of the semifinals and finals, so that plans are now in full preparation to increase the capacity for next year, by reconstructing the marquee which fills the open gap in the stadium, by a permanent structure, of two or three times its present capacity.

Another feature of almost equal prominence was the conduct of the umpiring. Every match inside the stadium and on the grand-stand court just outside, more than 70 in all, had a full contingent of umpire, linesmen, and net and foot-fault judges, while all the matches on outside courts were equipped with an umpire, and in some cases also carried a full contingent of linesmen as well.

This was the contribution of Benjamin H. Dwight, a former Yale athlete, who recruited a staff of associates which, with few exceptions, were absolutely perfect in their jobs. All of these were volunteers, and all did yeoman service in making the championships run with the smoothness they did. It would be unfair to single out many as superior, but the umpiring of Louis N. Shaw, H. Levan Richards and Dwight himself was practical perfection.

Club House Officials

The home club officials were also on the job with Frederick L. Pond and P. Schuyler Van Bloem the spearpoints of the ushering, always ready to furnish ball boys, and to take care of the multitudinous details which arose to tangle up the situation. The problems of unexpected demands for tickets which had to be met, the provisions for the care of extra newspaper correspondents, who made last-minute demands and could not be taken care of in the regular press stand, all were met in a most friendly way, and with quick efficiency. Never was a tournament better conducted.

Edward Moss, the executive secretary, and his highly efficient girl assistant were always ready to do their share to make things go along smoothly, and the official scorers, well trained by J. P. Allen, secretary of the Lawn Tennis Writers' Association, took care of the official records of the stadium play with quiet efficiency, sometimes for five and six hours at a session. The radiocasting, with Ted Husing in charge, evoked enthusiastic response from those who were unable to attend, and the telegraphic facilities, which included cable and wireless-work all over the world, ran without a hitch. Even the ubiquitous photographers, usually a bother to the management, were kept well in bounds, yet afforded every opportunity to get the pictures they needed.

Already the problems of 1938 in the lawn tennis world are being settled, as the executive committee at its meeting last week, has allotted the Davis Cup Challenge Round to the Germantown Cricket Club, for the Labor Day week end, next year. It is the privilege of the nation holding the trophy to decide the time and place of the event, and unless the National Association, at its annual meeting at Miami, in January, decides otherwise, the courts which saw the last Davis Cup challenge round in the United States, 10 years ago, when Jean Rene Lacoste, Henri Cochet, Jean Borotra and Jacques Brugnon—the four musketeers of France—snatched the trophy from our hands, will see its first defense since its return.

New Four Zones

Now that there are four zones, the South American and Pacific, in addition to the older European and North American, the challenges and the draws for the preliminary rounds will be made shortly in the first two, as the entries close Sept. 30. Then Jan. 31 will see the closing of the lists for the other two, and the start of the preliminary struggles. Just where the various leading nations will choose to challenge is still in doubt.

Under the rules, each nation shall select whichever zone it pleases, and where Japan, Australia and Germany will play their preliminary matches is still wide open. But by the 1st of February, 1938, this will be all settled, and then the places and times for the preliminary rounds in the American zones, with the ultimate encounter between the winner, North and South, and the similar encounter between Europe's survivor, and the ultimate winner in the Orient, leading up to the inter-zone final and the challenge round, will insure at least four of the leading nations in the game as competitors in our singles and doubles championships as well, as they will have to be here during those tournaments, either before or after their matches.

While we may send players abroad to Wimbledon and the French championships next June, they will in no sense be a Davis Cup team, and the selection of our representatives may be left well into the next August, though there will be at least a partial choice, to be finally determined after the main invitation tourneys, as to who will be selected. This gives us a far greater freedom than before, as we will be able to inspect, not only our own players, but those of four other nations, before we finally decide on the ultimate choices. We may even be able to select a doubles team which will not interfere with the men for the singles.

Coach Ossie Solem Making Shifts In Syracuse Eleven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 16—Several radical shifts, designed to strengthen spots weakened by the graduation of experienced players, have been among the outstanding developments in Syracuse University's fall football camp.

Willard (Curley) Thomas of Wilkes-Barre, Penna., a back with the frosh last year and a former Wyoming Seminary star, and Jack MacAllister, Syracuse, a junior back, have been moved up to end positions by Coach Ossie Solem. Thomas, a fine punter, is a tall, rangy athlete with a knack of doing things correctly. MacAllister is the stocky, hard-tackling type.

This pair fills gaps left in the end roster by the loss of Dick Arnold, Syracuse, highly rated soph, who cannot play this fall, and Bob Stewart of Rochester, out as a result of an injury received in the last basketball season. Walt Rekstis, Scranton, Penna., regular the past two years, is the only veteran flankman available, although the sophomore material numbers two promising prospects in Les Balmer of Pittsfield, Mass., and Phil Allen of Corning.

Another move saw Solem put Jack Taylor, hard-hitting sub quarterback last fall, in at center, a post he played in his high school days at Toledo, Ohio. Graduation took Syracuse's first and second-string centers last June, Harry Novotny and Phil Oehler. Taylor apparently will fight it out with Pat Troup, a converted sophomore tackle; Johnny Swarr, junior from Lancaster, Penna., and Clem Van Horn of Nutley, N. J.

Further experiments are expected as Solem and his aides, in their first season at Syracuse, endeavor to fit the talents of their 50-odd candidates to the rugged Minnesota system which the Grange will employ this fall. Practically every back is due to get a chance calling signals, the quarterbacking job being one of the main problems facing the new regime.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	81	53	.609
Chicago	80	56	.588
St. Louis	72	63	.533
Pittsburgh	72	64	.529
Boston	68	68	.500
Brooklyn	60	75	.444
Philadelphia	54	80	.403
Cincinnati	52	81	.391

Results Sept. 15

New York 7, Pittsburgh 2.
Chicago 5, Boston 2.
St. Louis 6, Philadelphia 6. (Tie, 13 innings.)
Cincinnati 6, Brooklyn 0.
Brooklyn 8, Cincinnati 5.

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"KNIGHT WITHOUT ARMOR"

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KING RICHARD II
NEW YORK, St. James Theatre, Now Playing
BOSTON OPERA HOUSE, Week of Oct. 18
COAST-TO-COAST TOUR FOLLOWS

The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Four Finials

An 'Alice 'All By Herself Story

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Part One

By the end of March, Maine was deep in mud time. Most of the snow was gone there could be no winter sports, and the thawing ground was dark and soggy to look at. Every lawn had turned into a bog and the country roads were almost impassable.

"I looked down one of those ruts on the mill road," said Alice's father, "and really I expected to see the roof of a pagoda down there."

Yet spring was in the air, water was running everywhere, and the first brave flowers were appearing on the south sides of houses and the first brave song birds returning. Alice wanted to do something, but there didn't seem much to do—at least nothing different. She was tired of her winter clothes, but it was too early to wear spring dresses; she was tired of school; she was even tired of books.

"What shall I do this afternoon?" she began asking her mother, but to everything her mother could suggest, she said unhappily, "Oh, I've done that hundreds of times."

Then one afternoon Alice met Mr. Parsons coming out of the barber's shop, and they stopped to speak.

"Coming round to see my workroom some day?" the little man asked shyly.

"I'll come right now if you're going home," said Alice. Mr. Parsons was so glad that she was coming. He pointed out the places where the shipyards used to be when he was a boy.

Exporting Ice

"You could hear the sound of the men's hammers from dawn to dark in Damariscotta in those days," he said. "Our vessels went everywhere of course: the West Indies and China and Africa, too, but the most of them went along the coast carrying bricks from the brick yards down the river. Bricks, ice and lumber, yes, and herring in the spring, that's what Damariscotta exported."

"Where did the ice go to?" asked Alice. It was hard to think of anyone shipping ice—it was such a common thing.

"Most of our trade was with the West Indies," said Mr. Parsons. "Those people down there would pay anything within reason and out for ice. They'd never had a sherbert or a cool drink in their lives until the Yankees began packing ice in sawdust and sending it to all the hot places on the globe.

"We had sawdust enough in those days, with all the lumber being cut and vessels, too, and nearly every farm bordered on a pond. Most all the farmers got their ready money in winter by cutting and hauling ice to the icehouses on the rivers. I had a cousin who was a blacksmith and made a good living just shoeing the horses required for the work. Times have changed a lot."

Mr. Parsons shook his head, but he didn't look at all gloomy. Now they had come to the little road that led up to three or four houses hidden by trees from the broad swirl of the river below them. A board walk kept people who were walking out of the mud and the little road had an old-fashioned look very different from the highway so near it with its endless passing of trucks and cars.

A Cupola of Glass

Mr. Parsons' house was painted yellow with white trimmings. The front door and the back door each had trellises, carved, with grapevines over them. At the top of the front-door trellis was an eagle with wings spread out, and at the top of the back-door trellis was the head of a woman with flowing hair. A large seal of the State of Maine hung between two windows and on the roof was a little cupola of glass, set in a design of carved sunflowers.

The house faced to the south and was as cheerful looking as a house could be and just seemed to fit Mr. Parsons. Inside it was just right, too. The floors were covered with carpets right to the walls, and the papers were brown with gold patterns. All the picture frames were carved, and there were hanging shelves covered with wooden flowers of all sorts. A ship's model in a glass case stood on a table between the front windows, and there were photographs of figureheads Mr. Parsons had carved, and embroidered pictures from Japan where Mr. Parsons' brother had sailed as a young man.

Mrs. Parsons was little and old and kind, too, and she gave Alice caraway-seed cookies and played "Abide With Me" on the organ, letting out the stop which made bells peal with every note. Alice had never heard anything like it. She tiptoed about asking questions and feeling as though she had come into a story book.

But best of all, she liked the workshop in the shed. It was a little room with a stove in it and the smell of shavings. Mr. Parsons was making a sign for the fire station, with a hook and ladder and an ax and a fireman's hat on it in relief. It was almost finished and Alice sat on a stool watching his big bony hands so sure and certain as they pressed into the wood, peeling away thin curls or cutting downward into the wood.

"It looks such fun," said Alice softly.

"You must try your hand at it, too," said Mr. Parsons. "What will you make?"

"I couldn't make anything," said Alice.

"Anyone who wants to can make something," said Mr. Parsons, and as he went on working they talked over things that she might do. Mother's birthday was in a little over two weeks. It might be something for her. And after a little Alice thought of mother's four-poster bed with its hangings. It always seemed to her that there ought to be something on top of the posts, above the canopy, and father said there were holes as though something had fitted in once.

"Probably someone took the tops off when the bed was in a low-ceilinged chamber, and they got lost," said Mr. Parsons. "There might have been eagles, but they would be too hard for you, of course. Pineapples are easier. And then there were flames."

After talking about it, they decided on flames. Mr. Parsons took a carpenter's pencil and made a drawing of the kind of flame he meant, like a candle flame bent in the middle a little by the wind.

"It looks better to make it look like two tongues of fire joined," he said. "It's not hard. I'll help you."

They chose the wood together, an old piece of pine, and Mr. Parsons sawed it for Alice into four blocks and fastened the first one into the

"You Have a Good Touch," Mr. Parsons Told Her. "You Have a Feeling for Wood."—A Drawing by Marguerite de Angeli

vise and showed her how to mark the wood and then begin cutting it down. On the first flame he helped her a good deal, but by the time she reached the second flame she knew pretty well what to do and only came to him at the hardest places.

"You have a good touch," he told her. "You have a feeling for wood."

Every afternoon she could scarcely wait for school to be out to hurry off to Mr. Parsons' workshop.

(To be concluded next Thursday)

A Danish Girl Among Eskimos

There was nothing that interested Camma more, when she was a child, than to listen to her father's tales about the famous Norwegian explorer, Fridtjof Nansen, and how he was the first to cross the great ice-field that covers the interior of Greenland. She was proud to think that the largest island in the world belonged to her own country, Denmark, although it was sad to hear of the many hardships which the Eskimos had to undergo during the long, dark winters, and owing to lack of vegetation.

The Danish Government had sent to Greenland for one of her most promising natives; had educated him as a pastor, and had then sent him back again to care for his little flock. Camma read all about it in the papers, and her interest and compassion for the people in that vast district increased.

As she grew older, far-reaching possibilities presented themselves to her, and one day, with the idea that in some way and at some future time she might be able to help the natives, she started to learn the Eskimo language. It was a great secret, for she was not sure that her wish to leave home would meet with approval, although she knew that her father, who was a busy merchant in Copenhagen, had always wanted to visit Greenland.

Opportunity at Last

When she was 19, however, the longed-for opportunity came, and within a few weeks she found herself actually steaming towards the Island of Angmagsalik, just off the southeastern coast of Greenland, where she was to live with the Eskimo pastor and his wife in their wooden house and help them with their seven little children.

Her first duty was to teach the children to speak, read, and write Danish, her second to accompany the pastor on his visits to the settlers who lived at great distances apart. Sometimes they would be away from home for weeks together, traveling either with dog-sledges or in sealskin-covered canoe. The sledges, packed with necessary provisions and tents, were drawn by teams of 8 to 16 dogs.

The little colony in which Camma found herself consisted of about 150 inhabitants, nearly all of whom were natives. She was the only white girl on the island. She soon discovered that Eskimos are clever and quick workers. A snow hut, large enough to accommodate 20 people, was usually built in an hour, the men cutting the large ice blocks and the women placing them in position and smoothing them over with snow, so that before the on-coming storm arrived they were all safe and secure inside. Sometimes it happened that they had to remain in the snow hut for days, or even weeks, before proceeding on their way.

Camma is still on the northern island, and has grown sturdy and strong. For food she generally eats the meat of seals, and on special occasions polar bear steak. She has learned how to catch small salmon with her hands, as the native women

The Baby Strapped Onto Her Back in a Cozy, Fur-Lined Pocket, or "Amaut"

do, and to make refreshing drinks from berries and herbs. When water is needed, a quantity of snow has to be melted.

For the lighting of their huts and homes the people use "bacon lamps"—small rounds of bacon cut to form the wick. During the long nights the only other light they have comes from the Aurora Borealis and the gleaming snow.

In August everyone is on tiptoe with excitement for it is then that the steamer from Copenhagen is due to arrive with the mail and supplies of food. Once a year a letter from home!

The provisions for the settlers—butter, condensed milk, flour, canned goods, etc.—usually last until after Christmas, and then comes a long wait. Once the wait lasted for two years, the fjord being ice-bound and the ship unable to get through.

When not on one of the journeys, Camma's special charge is little Kunersék, the baby, whose name means "Life-giving Sunshine." With the baby strapped onto her back in a cozy, fur-lined pocket, or "Amaut," she goes on many outings during the three warm months of the year, visiting the lovely fjords, or wandering over the heather and moss. You might wonder how she manages to get the baby out of the pocket again. A native woman taught her what to do by stooping down quickly so that her own little one tumbled safely onto the green moss or soft snow!

A Polar Bear in Pursuit

Camma's high boots are made of sealskin, with bright colored leather trimmings, and soft soles lined with fur. Her everyday coat and hood are plain and comfortable, but on festive occasions and on Sundays, she wears a gay suit decorated with a broad collar of colored pearls and trimmed with white leather. She has had many opportunities of giving practical help to the natives in times of trouble, and has experienced many adventures, too.

One clear, frosty day she and a white lady, forgetting the rule that no one should leave the colony without an armed native, started out for the glacier on snowshoes. Suddenly, and most unexpectedly, the light completely went, leaving them in total darkness, so that it was with the greatest difficulty that they began to make their way back.

It was then that they became conscious of a peculiar sound. Without doubt some large, invisible creature was following closely behind, padding along in their footsteps. Only when they were safely home again did each tell the other that she had distinctly heard the unmistakable snarl of a polar bear!

A Carpenter's Famous Invention

When traveling on ocean liners that have been described as "miniature floating towns," we cannot fail to feel grateful for the natural scientists and engineers who have made such comfort and security possible. Even in bad weather, ships nearly always arrive on time, and their punctuality, against heavy odds, is in no small measure due to a single instrument—the chronometer. Yet, strange as it may seem, this invaluable instrument was unknown to navigators a little over 200 years ago.

In those days there was no method of finding longitude at sea, and the yearly losses of ships and cargoes were so heavy that the huge sum of £20,000 was offered to anyone who could invent a method that would work with even moderate accuracy.

It was unanimously agreed that a reliable marine clock, one that would not be affected by the sea with its changing winds and temperatures, would solve the problem, and well-known natural scientists, such as Newton and Leibnitz, as well as the leading clockmakers of the day, worked in their different ways to try to produce a chronometer. But after several attempts they finally decided that such a machine was mechanically impossible.

Then, when all hope had vanished, there arrived in London a humble Yorkshireman named John Harrison, who was to prove to the world that a poor, self-educated carpenter could be successful where famous men had failed. He knew little or nothing of clock or watch making, but was devoted to the sea and was never tired of making experiments.

His machine was not in the least like the chronometer we see today. It stood about two feet high, weighed rather more than 70 pounds, and was worked by two enormous balances—bars with knobs at the ends—driven by springs. The toothed wheels were made of oak, this being the best damp-resisting wood, and the four dials showed seconds, minutes, hours, and days. John Harrison claimed that it would not vary in changes of climate, or be affected by a ship's motion, nor, he added, would its mechanism need to be oiled.

At first this primitive, ungainly machine was laughed at, partly for its odd appearance, but more because it was the invention of a poor, ignorant man. "What," they argued, "can he know of clocks and the sea?"

But John Harrison pleaded for his machine to be given a chance, and at last the Admiralty decided to have it tested. So, with its inventor, it was embarked for Lisbon in the month of May, 1736, on a ship called H. M. S. Centurion. On its return no one was happier than John Harrison, for he was able to show an official certificate testifying that his machine had not only kept good time, but had enabled the ship's longitude to be found with great accuracy.

Brushing teeth with Revelation is fun. Makes teeth sparkle; safe and effective, and tastes good too. 35c and 50c; 10c trial size at 5-and-10 stores.

August E. Drucker Co., San Francisco

On to Bayeux and St. Lo

"Si tu veux être heureux,
Vas entre Caen et Bayeux."

This Norman proverb implies that the country between Caen and Bayeux is a farmer's paradise. For us, two cyclists, it was a pleasant dream, and there was not only a castle in the dream but two chateaux, two Norman churches of special interest and beauty, besides old farms, manors, and other churches too numerous to mention. In the 24 miles from Caen to Bayeux, we had the road all to ourselves. At any rate, we passed not a single car.

We rode through villages half in ruins, with stacks of brushwood piled up, ready for brooms and clay walls. We rode through hamlets—Rosel, for example—where the predominating tone was gray, and the crumbling cottages, garden walls, barns, and well-hoods were museum objects of antiquity. Most of the cottages seem to have been half eaten away by Time, which monster had considerately taken a neat slice from one side, so that the family could move over to the other.

There seemed to be no attempt to build again, or impulse to replace the damage. The remaining fragment of roof might fall in on le père, la mère, and les petits, while they were having their cabbage soup at eventide, but it would be time enough to do something about that when it happened.

As we sped by, we stole hasty peeps into these cottages. Most of the windows, framed by potted geraniums, contained lined faces in starched white Norman caps, the owners placidly knitting, or plaiting straw for chairs.

Pair of "Mumming" Birds

There were rude tables and straw chairs, and lovely oak grandfather clocks that we longed to caress. The wash-line in the garden was usually decorated with at least two pairs of long black stockings. At one cottage, where the broccoli grew up into tall bushes, we saw a most peculiar pair of barnyard fowls—black and red. They seemed to be a cross between a duck and turkey. We addressed them, hoping to extract a cry, if not some vocabulary, that we could carry away and later identify, but they were as mum as the grave. My companion committed the offense of saying that perhaps they were a pair of mumming-birds.

After sharing our lunch with a cow in a meadow, near a post-box on which a notice read "The one delivery for the week has been made," we coasted down-hill with coat-tails flying, and so into the quiet old cathedral city of Bayeux. After wandering briefly among the pear-trees, asters, heliotropes, and roses of the hotel garden, we dined and retired, to sleep the clock round.

The next morning was, of course, spent in studying the famous Tapisserie de la Reine Mathilde, in the Musée. We raised no objections when told that the tapestry was not really a tapestry at all, nor done by Queen Matilda. It was described as a piece of embroidery, a seamless band of linen which age had dyed the color of brown holland, 230 feet long, and only some 20 inches wide. It is worked with a needle in worsteds, with no shading or perspective, and distance is indicated only by means of eight different colors. There are 72 scenes, containing:

623 human figures
202 horses and mules
55 dogs
505 uncatalogued animals.

It is something of a hotch-potch. Not only does it show sea and battle pictures of the Norman invasion of England, ending with the Battle of Hastings, but 11th century cooking in one compartment, Mont St. Michel with its treacherous quicksands in another, and in still others the principal actors in the great drama of its time: Edward the Confessor, Harold, William, and the war-like Bishop Odo, by whose order the tapestry was made and fitted to the nave of the cathedral.

A Forunate Rescue

Another oddity about this celebrated relic is the fact that for ages, except in Bayeux, it remained unknown. In 1476, and down to the Revolution, it was used to decorate the nave of the cathedral on great festivals only, being otherwise carefully kept in a press in one of the chapels. Some time after 1724, a shrewd monk named Montfaucon discovered its origin, and fired the public imagination by writing a book on it.

Even at that, seventy years later the people of Bayeux had to be forcibly restrained from using this priceless objet d'art to cover one of their military wagons! They probably felt that since the tapestry told an epic of war, it was ideal for the purpose.

An official called Le Forestier (who certainly ought to be cast in bronze) rushed the tapestry off to his study and bought more ordinary canvas for the wagons. Then only did it come into its own, and was shown to a steady stream of visitors of the early 19th century, by being rolled across a table from one cylinder to another, until the embroidery, which had lasted over seven centuries, began to show rapid signs of wear. And so at last it was framed and glazed.

To our 20th century perspective, there was so much unintentional drollery mixed with charm in this singular and spirited piece of needlework, now arranged in screens, each scene supplied with a title, that the guide rebuked our bursts of laughter with a sharp and horrified, "Silence, s'il vous plait!"

Our heads were buzzing like projectors, with pictures of William the Conqueror, and Harold, and the return of Harold, in Kipling's exquisite "The Tree of Justice," as we turned our cycles southwest, and started out for St. Lo. We stopped only once, and that was to set our bikes against the ancient and verdant walls of the magnificent Abbey in Cerisey la Forey. Mr. Baedeker had not deigned to mention this little backwood village, but Henry Adams in one of his travel books had whetted my companion's appetite.

A Stop in St. Lo

And so, feeling immensely superior to Mr. Baedeker and his colossal knowledge, we walked into the Abbey with the triumph of a Columbus. By sitting in the rear pew, we became uninvited guests to a rural wedding. But the ceremony was longer than our patience, and besides, an uncommon lot of bell ringing made us hungry out of time. We managed a quiet exit and having dug out the farmer who lived near the ruined part of the Abbey, made him show us what used to be the bishop's palace. Frankly puzzled by our interest, he blinked at us when we pressed him for the history of this gem, which was now used as a barn, or stable.

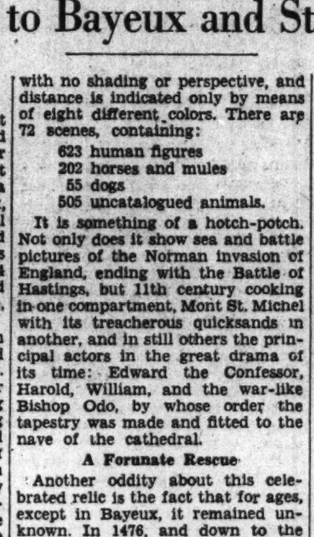
Before we left the village, we stopped at the general store on the main street. There an incredible dame detached herself from the dust of centuries long enough to serve us fly-blown postcards of Cerisey and of Bayeux lace. She too regarded us as the first tourists ever to set foot in the place, on the strength of which we bought out her entire stock of Abbey views.

It was pelting with rain when we arrived at St. Lo, and we looked like drowned rats as we skidded in cartracks and over the slippery square cobbles. We decided to bus ignominiously to Coutance, instead of staying in St. Lo, and so, shivering with cold and wet, took shelter at the bus station. We should like to have explored this intensely Huguenot town set upon a hill, and standing "four-square on its lofty rock, rimmed about with walls, the dark waters of the Vire passing in front of it, to go wandering off among the hills toward the sea."

But at the rate the rain was rushing down, we felt that we too would have found ourselves wandering off among the hills, and not only toward, but into, the sea.

CLARISSA LORENZ

An Optical Delusion



Look well at the two central circles and say which you think is the larger. Then measure each of them with a rule on which inches are divided into sixteenths. Was your guess correct?

Autumn's Torches

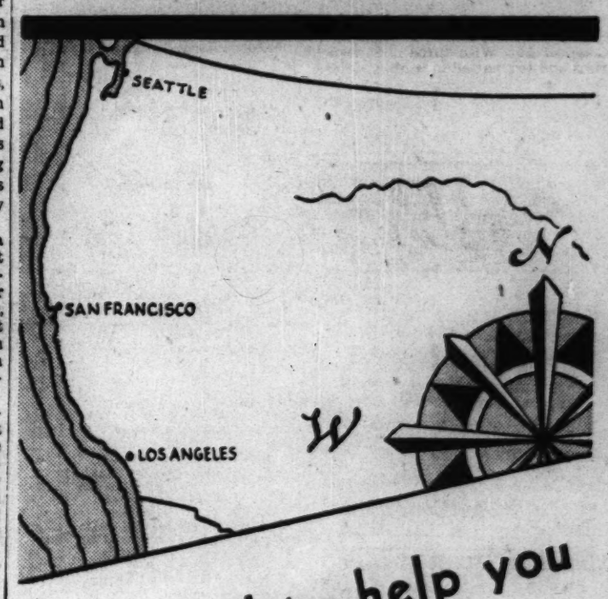
Everywhere
in dry drab fields . . .
on slopes amid the straw-toned grass . . .
beside the dusty highway . . .
burn the slender shining torches
of the golden rod,
maintaining now the steady glow
that soon
will flare to ruddy brilliance
when reckless autumn gathers
all these gleaming torches
to light new fires.
Then, see . . .
crimson flames
in every maple tree

MILDRED NICKERSON

Summer Afternoon

A soft, warm wind
Moved across the clover field
In ripples that waved
With the lilt of a waltz—
The bees were too busy to watch
The yellow butterflies
Dancing.

JOSEPH SILVIA



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THE R. B. Davis Company, makers of Cocomalt, thank the readers of this paper for their support of Cocomalt. We shall continue to use the Monitor to remind you that Cocomalt is a delicious food-drink of high nutritive value—in keeping with your standards.

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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 2,500,000
Previous day 1,510,150
2937 sales to date 1,510,150
2936 sales to date 1,510,150

Selling of Copper Stocks Puts Drag On Today's Market

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (AP)—Efforts to rally the stock market met with negative success today as copper issues, hit by growing production and waning consumption, slipped their moorings.

A handful of steels, rails, motors and speculatives contested selling of metals, but best gains were restricted to a point or so in the majority of cases. Soft spots were plentiful near the final hour.

Slow dealings were the rule throughout, the ticker tape frequently being motionless. Transfers were at the rate of about 900,000 shares.

Some Steels Rise

Upward were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, American Steel Foundries, Republic, General Motors, Chrysler, Motor Products, Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Great Northern, U. S. Rubber, Goodyear, American Can, Phillips Petroleum, Socony Vacuum, National Supply, American Brake Shoe, Union Carbide and American Crystal Sugar.

Howe Sound was off more than 3 at the worst. Inclined to give ground most of the time were Anaconda, Kennecott, Cerro de Pasco, American Smelting, Phelps Dodge, Oliver Farm, Yellow Truck, Mack Trucks, National Steel, Boeing, Douglas Aircraft, Western Union, Sears Roebuck, Allied Chemical, Westinghouse, Atlantic Refining, Southern Railway, Sunshine Mining, Lehman Corp., Collins & Aikman, Johns-Manville, Goodrich and Allied Stores.

The sharp decline in Western Union's July earnings, together with omission of the dividend, was a further depressing influence of this issue and caused some analysts to wonder if mounting costs in other corporations might not be reflected unfavorably in forthcoming profit statements.

Bonds Advance

Bonds moved forward today, with gains ranging up to 2½ points among corporate issues.

Railroad liens as a group tilted upward. Higher were Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, St. Paul 5s, Erie 5s, Great Northern 4s, New York Central 5s, and Southern Pacific 4½s. Running contrary to the trend, Chicago & North Western 4¾s dipped a fraction.

Cuba Northern Railway 5½s forged ahead with a gain of 2½ points at one time.

The industrial division was buoyant. Gainers included Bethlehem Steel 4¼s and 3¾s, Goodyear 5s, National Dairy 3¾s, Shell Union 3½s, and Armour 4s. Up were Anaconda Copper 4½s and American & Foreign Power 5s. Texas Corp. 3½s dipped.

U. S. Governments held to a steady course, with prices 6-32s higher to 2-32s lower.

Among the foreigns, Japanese 6½s dropped, selling 1½ points lower at one time. Higher, however, were Poland 7s and 6s, Australian 5s, and Buenos Aires 4½s-5½s.

NEW YORK, Sept 16 (AP)—Curb stocks moved erratically today, with widespread fractional gains and losses intermingled. Mining and metal shares as a group displayed the most united strength, Higher were Lake Shore Mines, Tech-Hughes and Mesabi Iron.

Gainers included Great Atlantic & Pacific, Pennroad, Pittsburgh Plate Glass and United Wall Paper. Aluminum Co. of America was weak, down 4¾ at one time. Lower also were Cord Corp., Montgomery Ward "A" and American Cyanamid "B".

Up among utilities were American Superpower and United Light & Power "A", but lower were American Gas & Electric and Standard Power & Light.

Gulf Oil and Pantepec Oil tilted upward. Creole Petroleum and International Petroleum dropped.

French Franc Falls Below 4-Cent Level

PARIS, Sept. 16 (AP) — French stabilization funds were reported buying pounds and dollars today but profit-taking by speculators checked the franc's fall.

The franc still was skidding when trading opened today but its downward pace was slowed. It reached a new, 10-year low of 29.66 francs to the dollar (3.37 cents). It officially closed for the day at 29.70 to the dollar (3.367 cents).

Yesterday's official closing, after a day of continued slump, was 29.35 francs to the dollar or 3.40 cents.

The currency had only 24 points to drop before reaching 30.00 to the dollar or 3.33 cents, where officials said it probably would hover.

A slight improvement in financial position was shown by the weekly statement of the Bank of France.

Gold reserves rose from 55,717,000,000 francs to 55,761,000,000 (from $1,887,413,375 to $1,888,903,875). Total temporary non-interest loans to the Treasury dropped from 26,018,000,000 francs to 26,008,000,000 (from $881,359,750 to $881,021,000).

Cattle Prices Highest In 17 Years in Chicago

CHICAGO (AP)—The highest cattle price in 17 years—$19.10 per hundredweight — was established Wednesday, Sept. 15, in the livestock market.

Packers bid this new top for 25 head of choice grain fed steers, most of which originated in Iowa. Not since $19.25 was paid in January, 1920, has any price like Wednesday's peak been paid in Chicago.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London: After early weakness, the stock exchange closed on a steadier note today, although nervousness was still apparent in industrial and tobacco shares.

Paris: General firmness prevailed on the Bourse today after an uneven opening.

Liverpool: Cotton finished with all prices unchanged.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	41	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	43	42	42	Sep 15
85	63¾	Acme Steel (4)	2	73	73	73	+ ¾
23⅝	14¾	Adams Exp (.30g)	5	15	15	15	
38¾	22	Adams-Millis (2)	4	23¾	23¾	23¾	Sep 15
36	30½	Addressograph (1.40)	2	36	36	36	+ ½
4¾	1⅝	Advance Rumely	1	2	2	2	Sep 15
90½	61¼	Air Reduction (1a)	3	85	85⅝	85	
8¼	1¾	Air-Way El Ap	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
15¾	9⅞	Alaska Jun (.60a)	7	11	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
5¾	1⅝	Allegheny	21	3½	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
58½	23	Allegheny pf xw	3	23½	23½	23½	Sep 10
59¾	19	Allegheny pf $60 ww	8	22	20⅝	22	+1
59	21	Allegheny pf $60 ww	1	21	21	21	Sep 15
93½	20¼	Allegheny pf	17	22	21	22	
26⅝	23	Alleg Gil (1.20g)	7	23¼	27	23½	+1
27½	13	Allen Indust (1)	10	14⅝	14	14⅝	Sep 15
240½	200	Allied Ch & Dye (6)	3	205	205	205	—1
17¼	14¼	Allied Kid (1a)	1	14⅝	14¼	14⅛	
23½	18⅞	Allied Mills (2g)	10	20	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
21½	13⅝	Allied Stores (.30a)	79	14⅝	14	14⅛	— ⅝
85	70	Allied Stores pf (5)	2	70	70	70	Sep 16
83½	63⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg (2g)	13	69⅛	67¼	69⅛	+1½
29¾	17⅝	Alpha P Cem (1)	9	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
8⅝	3½	Amal Leather	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
53¼	25¼	Amal Leather pf (3)	1	38	38	38	Sep 13
114⅞	71¾	Amerada (2)	2	76½	75⅝	76⅛	Sep 15
101½	78	Am Ag Ch Del (6⅛g)	2	79¼	79	79⅛	+ ⅛
41⅜	30	Am Bank Note (⅝g)	8	30⅞	30⅞	30⅝	+ ⅛
80¾	45	Am Brake Sh (1¼g)	10	52	48½	50⅛	+1½
121	90¼	Am Can (4a)	10	99	97½	99	+2
174	163½	Am Can pf (7)	*1	164¼	164¼	164¼	
71	32	Am Car & Fdy (¾g)	10	34¼	33¾	34	
104⅞	63	Am Car & Fdy pf (4g)	1	63	63	63	
33¾	24¼	Am Ch & Cable (1g)	10	27½	26½	27	+ ⅝
150	115	Am Ch & Cable pf (5)	3	150	150	150	Aug 27
112	98	Am Chicle (4a)	5	101⅝	100	100	—1½
23¾	10	Am Colortype	6	13¼	13¼	13⅜	+ ⅛
30⅜	17¾	Am Comi Alcohol	5	20	19⅝	20	+ ½
53⅜	30¼	Am Cryst Sug (3½g)	12	33¾	33	33⅛	+1⅛
13½	8¾	Am Encaustic Tiling	13	9⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
17	9⅝	Am European	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	Sep 11
13¾	4¾	Am & Foreign Pow	32	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
56⅞	25	Am & For P 6$ pf	2	38	38	38	— ⅝
68⅞	34½	Am & For P $7 pf	1	37	37	37	+ ½
36½	13¼	Am & For P 3 pf	2	16⅝	16½	16⅝	+ ⅛
21	13	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
11¼	5	Am Hide & Leather	13	6	5⅞	6	
55¾	35	Am Hide & L pf (3)	1	38	38	38	Sep 13
52⅜	39½	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	42	41¾	42	+3¾
4¾	2½	Am Ice	8	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
27⅝	17½	Am Ice pf (1½g)	2	21½	21	21¼	+ ⅛
17¾	10¼	Am International	7	11¼	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
58⅞	39	Am Locomotive	10	34¼	33	33⅝	+ ⅝
125	91⅝	Am Locomotive pf	2	93½	93	93½	+ ½
29⅜	16¾	Am M & Pdy (¾g)	12	18½	17	17¾	— ⅛
13⅜	6½	Am M & Met (.60)	1		Y	Y	Sep 15
68⅜	43	Am Metal (¾g)	10	47	45¼	47	+3
129½	106	Am Metal 6% pf (6)	1	106	106	106	Sep 14
18½	7	Am Power & Light	30	8¾	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
87½	49½	Am P & L $6 pf (6)	10	84	83¼	83⅝	
72½	40¼	Am P & L $5 pf (5)	5	48⅜	46	46	
29½	15⅝	Am Rad & St S (.60)	33	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
45¼	31½	Am Roll Mill (2)	34	34½	33¼	34⅛	+ ⅛
101⅝	89¼	Am Roll Mill pf (4½)	12	92½	91⅛	91⅝	+ ⅛
36	23½	Am Safety Raz (3)	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	Sep 11
29	19½	Am Seating (¾g)	4	22	22	22	
106¾	77	Am Smelt & R (2½g)	38	81⅝	79⅝	81	
154	138	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	1	138	138	138	Sep 15
67½	51½	Am Snuff (3a)	3	52	52	52	+ ⅛
73¼	32	Am Steel Fdrs (1⅛g)	26	40	39⅛	39⅝	+ ⅛
26½	14	Am Stores (1⅛g)	16	14¾	13	13	—1
56⅞	37	Am Sugar Ref (3)	8	39	38¾	39	+1⅛
143¾	121	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	1	121	121	121	Sep 11
25⅞	20	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
187	187	Am Tel & Tel (9)	17	165	162¾	165	+3
99	73¾	Am Tobacco (5)	9	76	76	76	Sep 14
99⅞	74⅛	Am Tobacco B (5)	7	79	77¾	78	— ⅛
150½	128¼	Am Tobacco pf (6)	4	137½	137½	137½	+1¼
20½	9⅛	Am Type Founders	8	11	10¾	10⅞	+ ⅛
29½	14⅜	Am Wat Wks (.60g)	28	16⅜	15⅝	16	+ ⅛
107	88	Am Wat Wks 1 pf (6)	1	90	90	90	Sep 9
14⅜	7⅛	Am Woolen	13	8⅛	7⅞	8	
70	52	Am Woolen pf (3k)	6	54	51¾	54	
20	6¾	Am Zinc L & S	39	13½	11⅞	12¼	+ ⅛
79¾	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¾g)	81	51⅝	50¾	50⅞	Sep 13
69½	47⅛	Anaconda (1¾g)	159	50	48⅜	49¼	— ⅜
97	70	Anacon W&C (2½g)	1	70	70	70	Sep 14
34¾	17⅛	Anchor Cap (.45g)	*1	19½	19½	19½	+ ⅛
27½	18	Andes Copper	1	20	20	20	
10¼	5¾	A P W Paper	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅜
46	38⅛	Arch-Dan-M (1⅛g)		40	40	40	—1⅛
111	105	Armour Del pf (7)	1	106½	106½	106½	Sep 15
13¾	7	Armour Ill (.55g)	41	10⅛	9¾	10⅛	+ ⅛
99½	81¾	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	1	84½	84½	84½	
126	96	Armour Ill pf (7)	1	101⅛	101¼	101¼	Sep 16
70½	50¾	Armstrong Ck (1⅛g)	2	53½	53	53	— ¼
16¼	10	Arnold Const (⅞g)	1	10½	10½	10½	
17⅜	5⅞	Artloom	3	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
24¾	12¾	Assd Dry Goods	9	15	14½	14⅜	+ ⅝
101	82⅞	Assd D Gds 1 pf (6)	1	86	86	86	Sep 7
125	107	Assd D G 2pf (5½k)	1	107	107	107	Aug 27
57½	46	Associates Invest (3)	2	48	46	46	Sep 10
94¾	56½	Atch T & S F (2g)	45	64¾	59½	64¾	+5¾
104	92	Atchison pf (5)	3	93	91¾	93	+1
55½	33	Atl Coast Line	12	39¾	38	39¾	+3¾
29	10	Atl Gulf & W In	1	11	11	11	Sep 15
44	15½	Atl G & W In pf	2	17½	15½	15½	Sep 13
37	23¼	Atl Refining (1)	17	25¼	24¼	25¼	+ ⅛
116½	104	Atl Refining pf (4)	2	104	104	104	Sep 15
18½	13¼	Atlas Corp (.80)	8	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
25⅜	50	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	49½	49½	49½	— ½
94	67½	Atlas Powder (2½g)	1	67½	67½	67½	Sep 14
18¼	8	Atlas Tack (½g)	6	8½	8⅛	8¼	— ¼
36¾	12	Auburn Auto	6	15	14½	15	+ ½
9½	4	Austin Nichols	1	4½	4½	4½	
9¼	4¼	Aviation Corp	9	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	

—B—

11¼	3½	Baldwin Loco	53	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	Sep 15
9½	3	Baldwin Loco asd	9	3⅜	3½	3⅝	Sep 15
23¾	14¼	Baldwin Loco ct	138	16¼	15¼	16½	+ ½
120	60	Baldwin Loco pf	1	66	66	66	Sep 15
120	60	Baldwin Loco pf asd	4	68	66½	68	Sep 15
40½	17½	Balt & Ohio t	82	20⅝	18¾	19¾	+1¼
47¾	30¾	Balt & Ohio pf	7	34½	32¾	24½	+1¾
45	38½	Bang & Aroos (2½)	1	38	38	38	—2
43⅜	20	Barber Co (¼g)	4	23½	22½	23½	+ ¾
32	18	Barker Bros	3	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	Sep 15
35¼	16⅞	Barnsdall (1)	12	20½	19⅞	20	+ ¼
20¼	11½	Bayuk Cigar (.56⅓g)	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
28¾	19	Beatrice Cr (1a)	5	19½	19½	19½	Sep 15
105¾	101	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	1	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	Sep 10
114¾	105	Beech-Nut P (4k)	1	112	112	112	Aug 30
15¾	10⅝	Belding-Hem (1)	3	11	11	11	Sep 15
88½	84	Belg NR pf (3.27g)	1	87	87	87	Sep 9
30½	15½	Bendix Aviat (¾g)	19	17¾	16⅞	17⅜	+ ⅜
23¾	19⅜	Benef In Ln (1.33½g)	5	20	20	20	+ ⅛
62¾	47½	Best & Co (2½a)	1	51	51	51	
105½	73	Beth Steel (2½g)	77	83⅜	80¾	82¾	+2
20	17	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
129½	108	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	110	110	110	—2
69¾	45	Bigelow-San (3g)	1	45	45	45	Sep 14
38	22	Black & Decker (1a)	1	24	24	24	+1
29⅞	16	Blaw-Knox (.70g)	6	18¾	18	18¾	+ ⅛
49¾	22¼	Boeing Airplane	21	26⅞	26	26⅝	— ⅛
48⅝	37	Bohn Alum (2¾g)	4	40½	39	40½	Sep 15
25	20	Bond Stores (1.60)	16	20¼	20	20	
28	20⅞	Borden (1.60)	11	22½	22½	22¼	
50⅝	38⅞	Borg-Warner (2)	12	43¼	42¾	43¼	+ ⅝
15¾	5⅝	Boston & Maine	9	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	Sep 14
4½	1¼	Botany C M A	1	1½	1½	1½	Sep 15
35⅝	26⅛	Bower R Bear (2g)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ¾
23¼	13	Bridgpt Brass (.65g)	*19	14¾	14⅜	14⅜	+ ¼
59⅞	37	Briggs Mfg (2½g)	12	41¼	39⅞	41¼	+1¼
53½	41	Briggs & Str (2⅝g)	2	44	41	41	Sep 13
47	35	Bristol-Myers (2.40a)	3	37	36½	36⅞	Sep 15
8	3	Bklyn & Queens T	2	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
38⅛	10½	Bklyn & Q T pf	2	12	11¼	12	+ ⅛
53	15⅞	Bklyn-Man T (2½g)	14	15⅞	15¼	15⅝	— ⅜
102¼	49¾	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	—1⅛
53¾	25½	Bklyn U Gas (2.30g)	3	26¼	26	26	— ¼
50	41⅞	Brown Shoe (3)	4	41⅞	41½	41½	Sep 14
24½	14¼	Brunswick-Bal (½g)	3	16	15⅝	16	+ ½
25¼	12½	Bucyrus-Erie (¾g)	17	14½	14	14⅛	— ⅛
14⅜	6⅞	Budd Mfg	17	7¾	7¾	7¾	
13	5¾	Budd Wheel (.30g)	8	7	6⅞	7	
45¼	26	Bullard Co (1)	2	28	27½	28	
65¼	44½	Bulova Watch (4a)	*2	48½	48	48¼	+1½
18⅜	12	Burlington Mills (1)	4	13		12½	— ¼
35⅝	23½	Burr Ad Ma (.65g)	4	25	24⅝	25	+ ⅜
11¾	3½	Bush Terminal	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
39	11¼	Bush Term 7% deb	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Sep 13
18¼	12⅜	Butler Bros (.80)	6	13½	13¼	13½	+ ¼
36¼	26½	Butler Bros pf (1½)	2	28	28	28	+1
68¾	43	Butte Cop & Zinc	6	5¼	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
33¾	13½	Byers Co	2	15¾	15¼	15¾	+ ¾
34⅜	22	Byron Jackson (1g)	3	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	Sep 15

—C—

48¼	30	Calif Pack (1⅛a)	3	31½	31	31½	Sep 14
52	50	Calif Pack pf (2⅛)	1	52	52	52	Sep 7
6⅛	2⅜	Callahan Z-Ld	20	3⅛	3	3	
20⅛	11⅞	Calumet & H (1.10g)	36	13⅜	12¼	12⅜	
37⅜	24	Campbell Wy (1)	3	27½	26½	27½	+ ⅞
38¼	16½	Can Dry Ginger Ale	18	19⅛	19	19¾	+ ¼
17½	9⅝	Canadian Pacific	40	10⅛	9⅞	10¼	+ ⅜
61⅛	40	Cannon Mills (1⅛g)	1	40	40	40	Sep 15
18½	10⅛	Cap Adm A (½g)	9	11½	10⅛	10⅜	Sep 13
35⅝	24	Carpenter Stl (1.60g)	1	25⅛	25⅛	25½	+1⅛
9⅜	5½	Carrjers & Gen(.15g)	2	6	6	6	+ ⅛
191⅝	134	Case (J I)	1	147⅛	147⅛	147½	+2⅜
100	77⅛	Caterpil Tract (2¼g)	1	84¾	83	84¾	+1⅜
105⅛	102½	Caterpil Tr pf (5)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	Sep 14
41⅛	28⅝	Celanese Corp (2¼g)	*32	32¾	31¼	32¼	+1⅛
115	106	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	106	106	106	Sep 15
48¾	28	Celotex (.80g)	4	32	31	32	+1
39¼	29½	Cent Aguir (1⅛a)	2	30½	30½	30⅝	+1
12⅜	4⅝	Cent Pdy	12	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
41¾	16	Cent RR NJ	3	19	18	19	+2
24⅜	9	Cent Violeta Sug	4	9	9	9	+1¼
14½	6½	Century Rib M (.30g)	2	8	8	8	Sep 14
84¾	66	Cerro de Pasco (4)	13	69¾	67	68¼	—1¼
23⅛	8	Certain-teed	6	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅜
63¼	35½	Champ Pap & F (3)	2	49	49	49	+1
48	10⅜	Checker Cab	3	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	Sep 14
68⅜	42	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	32	44	43⅜	44	+ ⅛
100	90½	Ches & Ohio pf (4)	1	90½	90½	90½	
90½	84	Ches Corp (3)	4	87	84¾	87	+2
4⅜	1½	Chi & E Ill	3	1½	1⅜	1⅜	Sep 13
13½	4	Chi & E Ill pf	2	4½	4½	4½	Sep 15
6⅜	2½	Chi & N W	12	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
19½	6½	Chi & N W pf	8	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
4	1¼	Chi Gt West	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
18¼	5½	Chi Gt West pf	8	7¾	7¼	7¾	+ ⅜
32	10½	Chi Mail Or (1¾a)	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
3¼	1¼	Chi M St P & P	4	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	— ⅛
7½	3⅜	Chi M St P & P pf	10	3¼	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
33	17	Chi Pneu T	10	19¼	19	19¼	
45	35	Chi Pneu T cv pf (3)	3	40	40	40	
3⅝	1¼	Chi Rit Is & P	8	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅛	G R I & P 6% pf	8	3¼	3	3⅛	Sep 15

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
10½	3¼	C R I & P 7% pf	2	4⅝	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
27½	12	Chi Yell Cab (1¼g)	3	13⅝	12¾	13⅛	Sep 14
23⅛	15⅝	Chick Cut Oil	5	16⅛	15	15⅝	+ ⅛
15⅛	7½	Childs Co	5	8	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
138¼	99½	Chrysler (7g)	163	98¾	97⅜	99⅛	+2⅛
21⅜	10½	City Ice & F (3)	1	16½	16½	16⅝	
10⅝	4½	City Stores	6	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅛
48	32¾	Clark Equip (1.20g)	9	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	Sep 15
48⅛	35	Clev Graph Br (1½g)	1	38	38	38	Sep 15
20⅞	19¼	Cleett Peabody (1)	7	21½	20¾	21½	+ ½
170½	122	Coca-Cola (3)	7	138½	137½	138	+1
89	68⅛	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	97½	97½	97½	Sep 15
25⅝	14⅜	Colgate-Palm (.75)	12	15¾	15	15⅜	+ ⅛
104½	102	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	2	103½	103½	103½	Sep 15
23⅝	20	Coll & Alk (.4g)	8	43¼	43¼	43¼	
51⅝	38	Colo Fuel & Ir (1g)	3	37½	36¾	37½	Sep 15
23	23½	Colum Br A (1.60g)	3	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	
31½	23¾	Colum Br B (1.60g)	8	25¾	25	25¾	+1⅛
28⅝	10	Colum Gas (.30g)	69	11⅝	11	11⅝	
100⅝	86	Colum Gas pf A (6)	2	99	99	99	Sep 14
86½	11⅜	Crwn Ck pf ww (3½)	8	44	44	44	Sep 10
47⅜	37	Crwn Ck pf xw (3½)	1	39	39	39	Sep 9
25¼	15⅝	Crown Zellerb (¼g)	33	19⅝	18¼	18⅝	+ ⅛
100⅝	91	Crown Zeller pf (6)	1	93½	93½	93½	Sep 15
81⅝	51	Crucible Steel	4	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	+1⅛
135	110	Crucible Stl pf (5½k)	2	110	110	110	Sep 13
2	1	Cuba Co	1	1¼	1¼	1⅛	Sep 15
14⅝	6½	Cuban-Am Sugar	3	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
43	34½	Cudahy Pack (2½)	1	38½	38½	38½	+ ⅛
26⅜	7⅝	Curtis Publishing	1	8½	8½	8½	
109½	65	Curtis Pub pf (7)	1	66⅝	66⅛	66⅝	—1½
6⅝	4¼	Curtiss-Wright	33	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	
23¾	14	Curtiss-Wright A	6	15½	15¼	15½	
90⅞	66	Cutler-Hammer (2g)	3	68¾	68	68	— ⅛

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18½	11¼	Davega Stores (1a)	6	12½	12¼	12½	
24	15¼	Davega Stre pf (1¾)	1	18½	18½	18⅝	Sep 14
143½	100	Deere & Co (3g)	4	114	110	114	+4
31¾	24½	Deere & Co pf (1.40)	1	28	28	28	+ ¾
29	17⅝	Deisel-Wem-Gil (1a)	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	
58⅜	33	Del & Hudson	18	29	28½	27⅝	+3⅜
24½	10½	Del Lack & W	30	13⅜	11½	13⅜	+ ⅝
10⅜	3⅜	Den & Rio G W pf	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
146½	100	Detroit Edison (8g)	1	106	105	106	Sep 15
76½	59	Devoe & Raynolds (3a)	1	60	60	60	Sep 1
36½	23¾	Diamond Match (1a)	3	34½	34	34½	+ ½
40¾	33	Diam Mat pf (1¼a)	2	34	33¾	34	Sep 8
23	13¾	Diam T Mot (1)	4	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	— ⅛
29	16½	Dist Corp-Seagram	4	18	17¾	18	— ⅛
98	79	Dist Corp-S pf ww (8)	2	80	79½	80	Sep 14
25	18	Dixie-Vortex (1½)	1	19	19	19	Sep 15
46¾	38	Doehler Die Cas (1g)	1	32	32	32	+1¼
51	38¼	Dome Mines (3a)	7	39⅜	39½	39⅜	+ ⅛
13⅝	8¾	Dominion Stores	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Aug 31
77¼	38½	Douglas Aircraft	17	44¼	42⅛	42

Business and Industry

Democracy in Industry Is Held as Necessary as in Government

Commerce and Finance

Gay Urges Study Of Kind of Stock Mart People Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The parting attacks that James M. Landis, retiring chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, made on Wall Street as a whole, and big operators in particular, brought from Charles R. Gay, president of the New York Stock Exchange, a request to the Roosevelt Administration that it undertake a fundamental study of the kind of stock market that is best suited to the needs of the American public, that is, the cross-section of it that might have any known interest in what goes on in the huge and vital financial set-up behind the workaday business world.

Wants Fundamental Study

Mr. Gay's challenge re-stated again his stand taken in his annual report, to the effect that present restrictive measures imposed upon stock market operations tend to make for "thin" and illiquid markets, which are not only menacing to the purchaser of stocks but unfavorably affect financing and investments generally.

Comment on Mr. Landis' statements among seasoned Wall Street leaders was to the effect that the resigned SEC chairman had "begged" the questions previously raised by Mr. Gay. The Landis assertion that odd-lot buying could be depended upon to "cushion" the market, came in for open ridicule.

Mr. Gay's statement follows:

"There is one point upon which there should be no disagreement and that is that a securities market should be provided which best serves the public interest. There should be no disagreement, furthermore, on one other joint and that is that the best method of determining the kind of market which is most desirable, from the viewpoint of the public, is through a careful dispassionate and realistic consideration of all relevant facts.

"To that end it seems appropriate to repeat the suggestion made in my report that all persons in government and without now reappraise existing market conditions to determine the degree to which the public welfare is being served.

Public Welfare at Stake

"It is my hope that we may take stock impartially of the restrictions which have been laid upon exchanges and upon the millions of individuals who buy and sell securities that we may assess the resulting gains and losses from the viewpoint of the public welfare.

"I pointed out recently in my annual report that I was 'fearful that, in an effort to cure what might be termed sporadic evils, undue restraints are being placed on normal, proper action, thus creating abnormal market conditions.' I can only repeat what I said in that report:

"That good has resulted from Government supervision and regulation is granted. However, the time is here when we should assess losses against gains. If the result indicates that a broad and liquid national market is being impaired so that it does not function freely, it follows, of course, that it may cease to function in time of stress. Then, indeed, the public interest is being harmed.

"This is not said in a fault-finding spirit. We of the New York Stock Exchange are in sympathy with the endeavor to promote the public welfare by those who are charged with the administration of the act of 1934. We see, however, grave danger if regulation is carried to the point where the essential public service rendered by a broad, liquid market is destroyed."

Strikes Cause Loss To Industrial Rayon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Report of Indstrial Rayon Corp. and subsidiaries for six months ended June 30, 1937, shows net profit of $181,371 after depreciation, experimental expense, charges, federal income taxes, etc., but before provision for surtax on undistributed profits, equivalent to 24 cents a share on 759,136 no-par shares of capital stock. This compares with $457,076, or 74 cents a share on 606,500 shares in first six months of 1936.

Strikes which tied up both the Covington and Cleveland plants for more than half of the second quarter caused indicated net loss of $286,633 to the company in the period. The Textile Workers Organizing Committee, C. I. O. affiliate, called out the company's employees in an effort to force union recognition. The strikes culminated in NLRB elections July 17 with the TWOC winning at Covington and losing here. In the meantime, operations had been resumed on a partial basis. The union is appealing the Cleveland vote and is still maintaining pickets at this plant.

Vegetable, Fruit Packers' Earnings Improve in Year

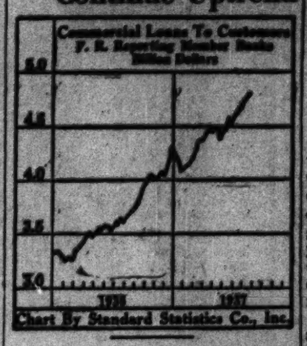
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Abundant vegetable and fruit crops and generally favorable weather have laid a positive base for improved earnings of the vegetable and fruit packers this fiscal year. This outlook especially applies to the larger canners with well-diversified sources of supply. Major units should show larger profits this year than in the fiscal 12 months ended last April.

Substantially all improvement in dollar sales and in profits accruing this year is coming from the considerably larger tonnage volume of sales. The going price structure contains a reasonably average yield and is moving the goods at a rate assuring increased earnings as additional tonnage goes into second and final hands.

The labor situation in the canning industry probably is not altogether settled, but competent judgment in the industry believes the 1937 pack of foods will be completed without labor difficulties entering the picture.

Commercial Loans Continue Uptrend



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Continuing increases in commercial loans, despite all the attention being given to the possibility of a serious business decline, provide one of the soundest indications of a favorable industrial outlook. As shown by the accompanying chart, the rise in commercial borrowings has been virtually uninterrupted in the past two years.

With the further stimulus recently provided of reductions in federal reserve discount rates, banks henceforth will have less incentive to disturb Government bond portfolios to provide for increased commercial lending.

Earnings Outlook For Aviation Trade Remains Favorable

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The earnings outlook for both the manufacturing and transport divisions of the aviation industry remains favorable, according to Poor's Stock Reports. Aggregate profits of six companies, whose figures are available for the first half of 1937, totaled $2,419,000, a gain of 51 per cent over 1936 results. The most marked improvement was registered in the manufacturing field.

"Sales of aircraft, aircraft engines, and spare parts, totaled $49,450,000 in the first six months of 1937, an increase of 53 per cent over the comparable 1936 period," states the report. "Sales of military planes and engines, at $19,538,000 were up 28 per cent, while commercial planes and engines at $17,786,000 were up 83 per cent. Sales of parts registered a 77 per cent gain.

"Manufacturers of aeronautical equipment enjoyed a 96 per cent rise in exports to $13,687,000 during the first five months of 1937, a new all-time record.

"Passenger traffic of domestic air lines established an all-time high at 44,100,000 revenue passenger miles during the month of July, a 7 per cent gain over the preceding months. This brought results for the first seven months of 1937 to $218,920,000, nearly 11 per cent in excess of comparable 1936 months.

"Higher operating costs and lower rate schedules, however, prohibited transport lines from showing black ink figures.

"Given a better than seasonal improvement in passenger traffic during the balance of 1937, the major lines should at least be able to reduce their losses considerably.

"Existing airmail schedules for the current year may well total 48,000,000 miles."

Bank Clearings Off 9.7 P. C. During Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities totaled $5,829,512,000 in the week ended Sept. 15, a decline of 9.7 per cent from $6,456,984,000 in the like period a year ago, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

In the previous week clearings in the same cities registered an increase of 5.1 per cent over the 1936 comparative.

The total at New York City was $3,559,990,000, a decrease of 15.6 per cent from $4,216,458,000 reported a year earlier. Transactions at outside centers of $2,269,522,000 represented an increase of 1.3 per cent over $2,240,526,000 last year.

The agency pointed out that last year's figures were bolstered by the inclusion of one day of middle-of-the-month settlements and by payments of the third installment of federal income taxes.

Financial Briefs

The weight of all steel rails used on their main lines by the railroads of this country is approximately 44,000,000 tons, according to the Association of American Railroads.

A gain of almost 1,000,000 tourists was recorded during the first half of 1937, when 6,374,339 visitors entered Canada from the United States, compared with 5,409,331 for the first six months of 1936, according to figures compiled by the Immigration Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources.

Perfection of oil burner equipment for the home and a new popular demand for automatic heat will boost America's domestic fuel oil sales this year to an all-time high of nearly 75,000,000 barrels of 42 gallons each, compared with 60,178,000 barrels in 1936, according to estimates made public by E. L. Sylvester, sales manager of Kelvinator's automatic heating department. A large increase in oil burner sales also is expected this fall. At the end of last winter's selling season the number of oil burners in use in this country reached a total of only 1,181,604. Of this total more than 218,000 were sold in 1936.

The total of new factory construction brought into Louisiana under Governor Richard W. Leche's industrialization program crossed the $26,000,000 mark on September 1, with the signing of ten contracts granting property tax exemption for ten years on $1,034,200 worth of new construction, the Louisiana State Department of Commerce and Industry reported.

Oil Men Told U. S. Industry Must Be Kept Democratic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 16—"If we wish to maintain a political democracy we must preserve an industrial democracy as well," Ernest G. Draper of Washington, Assistant Secretary of Commerce, told the National Petroleum Association here today. Attending the meeting are delegates representing 48 leading oil refiners east of the Mississippi.

"Autocratic methods and strong-arm practices, either on the part of management or labor, are not in accordance with the principles of democracy," Mr. Draper declared. "Both groups should be democratic in their dealings with each other.

"Industry should expect that proper responsibility for actions, observance of laws and the exercise of disciplined restraint be required by Government from all interested parties in industrial relations.

Need for Improvement

"I am convinced that sooner or later we must improve the machinery that supervises the handling of industrial disputes. Such improved methods will in the long run benefit labor as much as industry.

"Business also is entitled to have its rules of conduct defined. Under present conditions, many who are sincerely trying to comply with these rules are hopelessly at sea on what they can or cannot do. Court decisions usually are depended upon to clear up controversal points, but our anti-trust laws have become so muddled by judicial interpretation that you can quote a decision for almost any act of business conduct in the anti-trust field, as a part of its service to industry, government should redraft these laws."

Mr. Draper asserted that business always has called upon government for help and always has sought a certain amount of regulation.

"As a satisfactory means of self-regulation," he said, "free competition has become less and less effective. Even today, with all the opposition to further government regulation, many executives favor legislation which will protect them from the competition of the chiseler.

"Under present conditions, the government frequently is compelled to protect the rights of the chiseler, even though some of his practices may be highly vicious.

Wage and hour legislation, trade practice agreements sanctioned by law and child labor laws will aid materially in abolishing some of the practices which harass those who are subjected to unrestrained competition.

Not Inconsistent

"Action of this kind is not inconsistent with democratic ideals. It is essential if we wish to maintain discipline, economic freedom and equality. We must have restraint of this kind imposed upon those who take advantage of any loophole in the law regardless of consequences to society.

"Every government is obliged to intervene in economic life, but as long as the regulations are designed to promote an orderly economic life and improve the satisfaction of human needs, democracy has nothing to fear.

Donald R. Richberg of Washington, who was co-author and general counsel of the National Recovery Administration, told the convention last night that government regulation of business has been following "the road of economic collapse and political upheaval."

Mr. Richberg began attacking monopolies and drafting anti-trust laws under President Theodore Roosevelt, represented cities and states in public utility regulation and for years represented railway labor organizations. From that experience, he declared himself convinced that "Unless we can get more business intelligence into political policies and more political intelligence into business policies, we are on the way to a struggle for power that will cost the American people more than any war or depression in our history."

Federal Regulation

"If Government regulation of business in the future is to follow the pattern of the last 50 years, we have the unhappy prospect of steadily increasing the responsibilities of both government and business, while steadily diminishing their power to fulfill them," he continued.

"Extremists on both sides try to force this suicidal course of action. Enemies of monopoly produce anti-trust laws which make it unlawful even to unite in stopping cut-throat competition. Out of the excesses of this competition come intolerable labor conditions. Then the same statesmen who want to see business men thus competing, insist on a minimum wage and limited hours for all persons engaged in the unprofitable throat-cutting business.

"One set of economists tells the business man, 'lower your prices and that will increase the purchasing power of wages.' Another tells him, 'increase your wages and thus increased purchasing power will permit higher prices.' And when he despairs, a political economist—I emphasize the word political—tells him to raise wages and lower prices, too, and if he hesitates, thinking of stockholders, creditors and bankruptcy, that is the time for a big fist to bang on the table and a loud voice to demand, 'aren't you going to do your part for your country?'

"Intelligent regulation of industry will be possible only when management induces workers and customers to join in working out a program to promote the largest possible production and consumption, at the lowest profitable prices that allow a fair wage."

Commodity Prices Decline

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States Labor Department Bureau of Statistics reports a decline of 0.1 per cent in wholesale commodity prices for the week ended Sept. 4. It was the third consecutive week of declining prices, and brought the all-commodity price index to 86.4 per cent of the 1926 average.

World Farmers Declared Still Dependent Upon Regulation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The economic situation of agriculture throughout the world is viewed as "just tolerably acceptable," by the International Labor Office Year Book for 1936-37, just published here. The report points out that "farmers are still to a great extent dependent on the support afforded by planned economy in agriculture."

"The number of cases where the actual price situation and the inadequacy of the harvest have brought about the abolition of price control and the restriction of production," says the year book, "appear insignificant in comparison with the general tendency to maintain and even develop systems of aid for agriculture, the scope of which go far beyond the measures for agricultural protection adopted in pre-war and early post-war days."

The attitude prevalent in a number of countries that "planning, or organized agricultural production cannot be abolished for some time, the end of which nobody ventures to foretell," is regarded by the year book as particularly significant.

Effects of Policy

"At the same time," it says, "the accumulated effects of this policy are such as to make its abandonment increasingly difficult and to place planned economy in agriculture on a still firmer basis."

With regard to the general situation of agriculture in 1936, the year book notes a continuation of the improvement observable in the two preceding years. The upward tendency of world prices for the principal crop products, it says, were especially evident during the year. But it holds that the improvement in the price of certain products "must be attributed, in the first place, to a reduction in world production, caused either by the measures adopted by various countries for the restriction of production, or by unfavorable weather conditions over large agricultural areas."

World Wheat Stocks

Citing estimates showing that world wheat stocks on hand Jan. 1, 1937 totaled 312,500,000 bushels, as against 608,900,000 bushels on Jan. 1, 1932, the year book says:

"These figures explain why, practically everywhere, measures taken to restrict the production of wheat have now been abandoned, while certain countries are attempting to increase their production; they account also for the abrupt and considerable increase in prices after the harvest of 1936.

"But most products, the prices of which have risen in recent years, and especially in 1936, have not undergone a reduction in production. On the contrary, the production of cotton, which was 22,400,000 bales in 1934-35, rose to 25,500,000 bales in 1935-36, and for the season 1936-37 the latest forecast indicates a production of about 30,000,000 bales. The production of sugar reached the figure of 24,400,000 quintals in 1933-34, 24,600,000 quintals in 1934-35, and 25,500,000 quintals in 1935-36. For the current season a further increase is expected.

"According to the expert Licht, since 1932-33 the annual production has fallen below the needs of consumption and in consequence available stocks have declined from year to year.

"The production of rubber, since the application of international measures for its regulation, has proved to be so insufficient to meet the demand that it has been necessary to increase gradually the export co-efficient of the producing countries. Total rubber exports rose in 1936 to 867,000 tons, against 829,000 tons in 1935.

Animal Output

"As regards animal production, it is difficult to establish total world figures, but the information available is sufficient to show the trend of production. Until 1934-35 the production of meat, milk and wool exceeded the demand, and breeders in certain countries, partly on their own initiative and partly through State intervention, reduced the numbers of their cows, pigs and sheep.

"During the period 1934-35, the revival of the market created more favorable conditions for animal production. Consequently, the breeding of cattle (especially milch cows), pigs, and sheep increased, especially in large-scale producing countries such as Australia, Denmark, the Netherlands, New Zealand, etc.

"The production of meat, according to the statistics of animals slaughtered, also showed an increase. From the available information concerning poultry breeding, it is impossible to discover any single uniform trend. It is increasing in some places and decreasing in others, and has been affected partly by disease and partly by the unorganized condition of the egg market.

"The production of milk increased during 1936 in practically all countries. Although the drought caused a decline in certain countries, for example in the United States and Australia, directly rain fell again the production of milk immediately revived. According to the Imperial Economic Committee, the world production of wool, which declined from 3863 million lbs. to 3681 million lbs. in 1932-33, and to 2368 million lbs. in 1934-35, rose again in 1935-1936, owing to a very active demand, when production reached 3740 million lbs., and it is still increasing.

Production Increases

"In conclusion it may be said that the production of the majority of agricultural commodities increased during 1935-36. The reason for the improvement in agricultural prices is therefore not to be found in a restricted supply, but in increased consumption. During the last few years the standard of living has visibly improved, and purchasing power has increased. The consumption of foodstuffs has augmented, and this again has led to an increase in the demand for these products and caused prices to rise.

"Information available proves that the consumption of meat, which according to the International Institute of Agriculture had already increased during the period 1925-1934, has again risen in several countries, for example in Belgium, Canada, France, Germany, and Great Britain. The consumption of milk and milk products is also increasing, especially in Canada, France, Great Britain and Sweden. The world consumption of sugar rose from a total of 26,500,000 quintals in 1933-34 to 28,800,000 quintals in 1934-35, and 29,700,000 quintals in 1935-36.

"The increase in the demand for cotton, wool, and rubber confirms the revival in the activity of the world market. It is obvious that the demand for these products is not entirely due to the satisfaction of the immediate needs of consumers, it also aims at the reconstitution of depleted stocks. The world consumption of cotton was, in 1931-32, 23,000,000 bales. It rose in the following years, and amounted in 1933-34 and 1934-35 to 25,500,000 bales.

Cotton Consumption

"For the first six months of the year 1935-36, consumption of cotton reached the figure of 12,500,000 bales, as against 11,800,000 bales for the corresponding period of the previous year. According to the Imperial Economic Committee, the consumption of wool [illegible] until 1935-36.

"Increased consumption is therefore undoubtedly one of the causes of the increase in production and prices. At this point, however, the question arises whether the larger income of agriculture is not counterbalanced by an increase in the costs of production.

"At present this does not seem to be the case. There has been an increase in income and an increase in expenses, but the latter seems generally to have been smaller than the former. This statement may be deduced from an examination of the data published by the International Institute of Agriculture, which shows the movement of prices of agricultural products and the corresponding movement of wholesale prices of goods in general.

"These two movements show that in most countries increases in the prices of agricultural products have been greater than increases in prices in general.

"This suggests that agriculture has enjoyed a margin of profit resulting in a somewhat higher purchasing power and a general improvement in its economic situation (farm bookkeeping results, or farm account estimates, for some of the few countries in which such surveys are carried out, confirm this impression, in spite of the lack of uniformity of methods employed."

Cost of Living Rises Slightly During August

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The cost of living of wage earners during August was 0.1 per cent higher than in July, according to the National Industrial Conference Board.

All major groups except food advanced in cost. Living costs in August of this year were 4.0 per cent higher than a year ago, and 24.1 per cent higher than in their low point in 1933, but still 12.0 per cent lower than in August, 1929.

Food prices declined 0.5 per cent from July to August, bringing them to a level 1.7 per cent above that of August, 1936, and 42.9 per cent above that of the spring of 1933. In August, 1937, they were still 20.9 per cent below the August, 1929, level.

Rents continued upward, rising 0.8 per cent from July to August. Rents are now 10.7 per cent higher than in August, 1936, and 40.0 per cent higher than in January, 1934, their low point, but only 4.6 per cent lower than in August, 1929.

Clothing prices increased 1.2 per cent from July to August. In August, 1937, they were 6.3 per cent higher than in August, 1936, 28.2 per cent higher than in April, 1933, their low point, but 21.8 per cent lower than August, 1929.

Coal prices rose seasonally, 0.5 per cent, from July to August. They were in August, 1937, 0.4 lower than in August, 1936, and 7.6 per cent lower than in August, 1929.

The cost of sundries rose slightly, 0.1 per cent, from July to August, bringing it to a level 2.6 per cent above that of August, 1936, and 7.5 per cent above the low point of 1933, and only 2.1 per cent below the level of August, 1929.

The purchasing value of the dollar was 112.4 cents in August, 1937, as compared with 112.5 cents in July, 1937, 116.8 cents in August, 1936, and 100 cents in 1923.

Increase in Air Passenger Traffic

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Indications are that domestic air passenger traffic in August did not reach July levels but apparently ran well ahead of a year ago.

In line with earlier expectations, United Air Lines Transport Corp., its business stimulated by installation of new equipment, was apparently the only one of the three transcontinental lines to show in August an important gain over July. Last month United is estimated to have flown 13,400,000 revenue passenger miles, more than in any other month in its history, and more than any other domestic line has ever flown in any one month. In July, the previous month, it flew 12,317,000 miles and in August, 1936, 11,502,017. United, however, for the year to date is still about 5 per cent behind last year.

American Airlines business last month fell off slightly but was still substantially ahead of 1936 and for the first eight months it was still the only one of the three transcontinental lines to show a gain over 1936. American in August flew 12,754,327 revenue passenger miles, compared with 13,078,082 in July, the best month in its history, and 9,325,027 in August, 1936.

'Sterilized' Gold Seen Vulnerable To Numerous Uses

By Harold M. Flanders
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Recent action of the Federal Reserve Board in asking the Treasury to de-sterilize $200,000,000 of our gelded gold supply and let it into the banking system, was hardly a surprise to the financial community here. On April 28 this correspondent reported the thought that on June 15 the Treasury "might do a split financing—part by issuing gold certificates." And on June 21 the "Week in Wall Street" reported that "the rumor has now appeared that the Treasury may shrink the Inactive Gold Fund in the near future by the issuance of gold certificates against perhaps $200,000,000."

These conjectures were, of course, based on the assumption that the Treasury would cash in on some of its inactive gold for budgetary reasons, whereas the actual purpose has been to put the banking system on easy money street again. However, the results are the same. Everybody knows now that the inactivity of the "inactive" gold fund is a myth, and that this gold is as much a part of our reserves as the gold nominally owned by the Federal Reserve banks.

This now makes about 100 per cent complete the confusion into which currency management policies have fallen.

Abandoning First Intents

First-off, the inactive gold fund policy is confused. The commonsense of the Inactive Fund was that it impounded hot money from abroad, where the domestic banking system couldn't play with it, so that when foreigners some day wanted gold, the drain wouldn't embarrass the domestic banking system. It was in effect an exchange equalization fund similar to the one in London, operating as a reserve against exchange movements, and conventionally walled off from the reserves held against domestic monetary moods. In theory at least it divorced domestic credit reserves from foreign exchange reserves, and might in theory have prevented anything like the 1932-1933 simultanous external and internal drain of gold. It was a reserve kept in a room with only a door leading to the outside. Now a door has been cut into the rest of the house, and it is evident that this gold will be liable to use at any time when the currency managers feel that a domestic credit emergency exists.

In the second place, this week's action abandons the principle involved in the raising of member bank reserve requirements. That action caused money to begin to get tight. As soon as it began to show results, the results are being cancelled out, although interest rates are still at unprecedentedly low levels.

No one can now be sure what the credit managers—the Treasury and its "Charley McCartey," the Federal Reserve Board—are driving at. The announcement indicated that the Board wished to ease a seasonal tightness in money. But the rediscount privilege of the Reserve was created for that purpose, and the impending rise in interest rates would have made them tight only in the most soft-hearted sense of that word in the history of central banking. And the Washington stories tell with a slight irony how officials disavowed any intent to affect stock prices yet asked in the same breath what effect the official announcement had on the stock market. So it is anybody's guess whether the main idea was to apply a pulmotor to share prices, and so avert a shock to business, or whether it was what they said it was.

Guesses and Inconsistencies

And if the purpose was to keep interest rates stable, then the old-fashioned idea goes out the window that interest rate juggling by the central bank is a weapon of credit control. The contrast is indicated by Secretary Morgenthau's statements before and after. Asked a week ago about rising bill rates he said, "As business uses more money, the Treasury will have to pay more. It is a normal and very healthy thing." But this week he is quoted as implying that Treasury bill rates should be stabilized.

The recent move is in line with the new definition of control. By the old definition, the money market and, in general, the credit system was allowed to function as far as possible as an automatic mechanism. Nature was allowed to take its course. Automatic controls worked, as everyone knows, very poorly; so now the great experiment is to change all the automatic controls to discretionary controls. Thus everyone, in theory at least, has to keep guessing what Washington will do, and when and what other people will think about it.

Washington, however, is guessing, like everybody else. There is no standard definition of an emergency, any more than there is a standard definition of anything else in economics. Washington is in constant danger of using up its ammunition on minor emergencies.

And then, of course, Washington apparently finds it impossible to choose between the ideal of stabilization and the ideal of better business. The idea now appears to be to stabilize interest rates so that business will improve indefinitely.

Lastly, Washington can never tell how its actions will be interpreted. There are no mathematical formulae nor mechanical rules about business sentiment. So the simple formula of stepping on the gas when business slows down and putting on the brakes when it speeds up, is only a figure of speech.

The initial effect of the early week announcement action has been a drop in bill rates and the abandonment of the local banks' plan of raising call rates. The stock market has also risen, and U. S. Government bonds are up.

Confusion and Uncertainty

But there is already considerable opinion round the Street that these responses may be only temporary.

New Life Insurance Sales Up in August

By the Associated Press

New York

The Association of Life Insurance Presidents, in its monthly statement to the Department of Commerce, reports a total of $903,133,000 in new paid-for insurance business in August, an increase of 5.2 per cent over the same month last year.

The total for the first eight months of the year was $8,238,106,000, an increase of 7.2 per cent over the same period of 1936.

The association's report includes companies which have around 80 per cent of the total volume of legal reserve life insurance outstanding in the United States.

There is a stubborn inarticulate feeling that interest rates will move downward despite the fact that the government is now evidently intent on spruicing up the market every time it looks weak and making money cheap every time it threatens to get scarce and tighter. Nobody now has any idea that the time will come when this policy will be abandoned, until and unless credit management as a general policy is abandoned; so the prospect looks like the meeting of an irresistible force with an immovable body.

A curiosity of the present situation is the apparently persistent reluctance of the banks to use the traditional rediscounting technique to ease their reserve needs. By its latest action, the Reserve Board has probably further entrenched this aversion, by not forcing the banks back into their old routines at the crucial moment when it could have been inconspicuously done. Thus the formal injection into the banking system of de-sterilized gold may have the effect of informally "sterilizing" the rediscount facilities of the Reserve system. The end of that would be that the banks, being averse to using the rediscount facilities when they were not afraid, would be doubly averse to doing so when they were afraid, namely, in the emergency for which these facilities would be most useful. In that day, therefore, the credit managers would have gained one new rescue technique and lost one old one. Much of the complexity of the new technique may factor down, in time of despair, into the simple formula, "le plus ça change, le plus c'est la même chose." (the more the changes, the more it is the same thing).

In fact the very confusion, uncertainty, and contradiction involved in the new theory that the credit managers are to break any old rule and use any old reserves to meet emergencies, making up their policies and technique as they go along, may cause the business community to lose all confidence in the credit managers, and to follow its moods as it always has done and as it seems to be doing even now.

Canada Borrowing Less and Lending More, Says Report

OTTAWA (Canadian Press) — A Government financial report discloses that Canada is borrowing less and lending more.

At the close of 1936, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported, British and foreign investments in Canada were $6,833,700,000, a decline of $63,800,000 from the year before.

Canadian investments abroad, on the other hand, rose $16,600,000 from $1,639,900,000 in 1935 to $1,656,500,000 in 1936.

The most pronounced change was in United States investments in Canada which dropped more than $60,000,000 from $4,044,400,000 to $3,984,400,000. British money was decreased only slightly, from $2,729,300,000 to $2,725,100,000.

Canadian investments in the United States rose from $963,400,000 to $987,200,000. This more than compensated for a decrease in Canadian investments in Britain and other foreign countries.

Government securities attracted the largest share of foreign capital with a total of $1,688,700. Railways were next with $770,000,000. Wood and paper products companies attracted $465,000,000.

Exchange Revises Listing Requisites

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The New York Stock Exchange form of requirements for listing applications has been revised by the committee on stock list to include additional protective provisions for mortgages, indentures and deeds of trust and for trustees of bond issues.

The new requirements represent a codification of the existing practices of the Committee, which have developed, particularly in the past year, following the studies of a Sub-Committee appointed in May, 1936.

Lehman Corp. Will Vote on Change In Trust Agreement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK.—Lehman Corporation stockholders at their annual meeting on Oct. 28 will consider a proposal to amend the management agreement of the corporation with Lehman Brothers, under which that concern is required to buy stock of the corporation at book value with any compensation paid to them under the agreement.

In a letter to the stockholders, Lehman Brothers say:

"The provision of the existing agreement requiring the purchase of stock at book value has in effect increased the compensation paid by the corporation to date over the cash paid us.

"The aggregate amount paid by us for stock with the compensation (being book value) was $262,777 less than asset value, while, on the other hand, it was $110,827 less than market value, computed as of the dates when the compensation became payable."

Covers Two-Year Period

The figures cover three periods since the management agreement was amended on Oct. 16, 1935, during which compensation was received by Lehman Brothers. In the earlier period from Sept. 11, 1929, to date of amendment the firm was not compensated under the management agreement.

Although Lehman Brothers is a substantial owner of stock of the corporation, it will not vote its stock on the proposed amendment unless a majority of the other shares voting are in favor of it, the letter said.

The proposals to be voted on provide also for elimination of the firm's option to buy stock in the corporation at book value with any additional compensation payable at the termination of the agreement.

Provides Cash Payment

Elimination of the stock-purchase clauses means that Lehman Brothers shall receive in cash 8½ per cent of the net profits of the Lehman Corporation for each six-month period after expenses, taxes and reserves, but only to the extent that the net profits shall exceed 4 per cent per annum upon the invested capital, plus any deficiency in net profits of any prior period below 4 per cent.

At a special meeting set for the same day, stockholders of Lehman Corporation will be asked to approve a reduction in capital represented by shares of its capital stock of no-par value from $1.66 2-3 to $1 a share, the reduction to be credited to surplus, and a change in authorized and outstanding shares from no par into $1 par value share.

Discretionary Accounts Managed

A conservative plan of special interest to owners of inactive stocks. Fees based upon realized gains.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

Alfred H. Hulscher

62 Hillcrest Ave., Larchmont, N. Y.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY

DIVIDEND NO. 133

A dividend of seventy-five cents per share on the Capital stock of this Company has been declared payable on October 15, 1937, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 23, 1937.

LIONEL W. UDELL, Treasurer.

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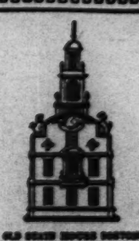

OLD STATE HOUSE BOSTON

Massachusetts Investors Trust

Established 1924

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85 Devonshire Street, Boston
LOS ANGELES
CHICAGO NEW YORK

KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS
Prospectus on request
KEYSTONE CUSTODIAN FUNDS, Inc.
1512 Packard Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

Don't Be Fooled

Be sure the cloth in your new fall suit is made of Virgin Wool—"all wool" may often be made from shoddy. No law prohibits labeling "all wool" when cloth is made from ground-up rags.
You will find in our suits only new or virgin wool—we know, because we weave the cloth . . and the price from . .

No Cotton No Shoddy $25 At the mill That's why

MERRIMAC MILLS
ALFRED C. GAENT & CO.
57 Columbus Ave., Statler Bldg., Boston—119 Hanover St., Opp. Post Office, Manchester, N. H. Mill and Salesroom near Town Hall, Methuen, Mass.

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Value of Stocks Declines Sharply In the Past Month

NEW YORK (AP)—The sweeping decline in stock prices during the past month is estimated to have chopped roughly $10,000,000,000 from the value of all common stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

Analysts point out there are some 1,296,715,000 common shares listed on the "big board." The broadest available average of stock prices, compiled by Hamerslag, Borg & Co., including 687 common issues, was $40.61 on Aug. 14 before the current reaction set in. By Sept. 13, the low point for the year to date, it had declined to $32.56.

Multiplying the number of outstanding shares by average prices places the total at $52,659,000,000 on Aug. 14 and $42,351,000,000 on the later date.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—On the basis of Frazier Jelke & Co.'s compilation of the actual market appraisal of 100 representative issues, it may be estimated that the quoted value of all the stocks listed on the New York Stock Exchange has declined approximately $13,200,000,000 in the past month.

The 100 stocks, which for the past nine months have accounted for an average of 41⅜ per cent of the total value of the list, dropped 21.5 per cent from the highs of Aug. 14 to the lows of Sept. 13, Using the Jelke figures as a basis, the entire list apparently was appraised at around $48,219,668,000 on Sept. 13 comapred with $61,618,953,000 on Aug. 14. Last month's depreciation in the 100 stocks was nearly as large as the actual total market value of these issues on June 30, 1932.

The market value of the 100 representative common stocks in the Jelke index at the lows of Sept. 13 was $20,088,314,000 compared with $25,-587,136,000 at the highs of Aug. 14. This is a decline of $5,498,822,000, or 21.5 per cent, in a month.

Lake Shore Mines Year's Earnings Less; Costs Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, Ont. — Lake Shore Mines, Ltd., in its annual report for the year ended June 30, last, shows an income of $15,692,652. This compares with an income of $16,361,530 for 1936. Cash on hand for 1937 was $7,999,135, compared with $8,633,265 for the previous year.

W. P. St. Charles, president, says an enlarged development program, together with an appreciable increase in outlay for labor and materials, had resulted in higher costs all around, compared with the previous year. He points out that in the year the company expended $2,-452,142 for materials and freight and $2,848,408 for wages, an increase for the year of $548,204.

Profit-and-loss account shows total income of $15,752,062, of which $15,692,652 was bullion and $59,409 interest earned on investments and bank balances. Operating expenses were $5,525,733, including $5,433,357 for development, mining, milling and general expenses, and $92,376 for administration. In the year, dividends of $6 a share were paid, calling for $12,000,000, or $3,488,594 more than earned profit, leaving balance to profit-and-loss account carried forward into 1938 at $6,905,060.

N. E. Public Utilities

(Reported by Thornton & Curtis, Boston)
Quotations at 2 p. m.

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro Elec.	21¼	23¼
do 6% pf.	108	112
do 7% pf	128	133
Brock. G. & L.	8¼	7¼
Central Me. Power 6% pf.	77½	81½
do 7% pf.	98	102
Cent. Vt. Pub. Serv. 6% pf.	99	103
Conn. Lt. & Power	54	57
Conn. Power	42	45
East Util. Assoc.	27	29
do convert.	83¼	84¼
Fall River G Works	15¾	17¾
Pitchburg G. & El.	42½	46½
Green Mt. Power pf.	81	85
Hartford Elec.	56	59
Haverhill Elec.	35½	38½
Haverhill Gas	12	14
Holyoke Wat. Power	252	
Lawrence G. &L.	38	41
Lowell Elec.	51½	55½
Lynn Gas & Elec.	85	89
Mass. Power & Lt.	22½	24½
Mass. Util. Assoc. pf.	19½	20½
N. E. G. & L. 5½% pf.	30	33
N. E. Power Assoc.	17	19
do pf.	71½	74½
N. E. Pub. Serv.	4	5
N. E. Pub. Serv. 7% pr. ln.	51	55
do 6% pf. in.	47	51
do 7% pf.	21	23
do 6% pf	20	22
N. Bos. Lt. Prop.	38½	
do pf.	49½	52½
Providence Gas	9	10½
Pub. Serv. of N. H. 6% pf.	102	105
do 5% pf.	96	100
R. I. Pub. Serv. pf.	30	33
Rockland Lt. & Power	9½	11
So. N. E. Telephone	158	163
Springfield Gas	10	12½
Twin States G. & E. pr. pf.	103	107
West. Mass. Cos.	29¾	32½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe		
Sterling:	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.99⅛	$4.94⅛	$4.2397
Cables	4.99¾	4.94¾	4.2397
France—franc	.0337	.0339	§
Belgium—belga	.1684	.1684	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2297	.2298	§
Italy—lira	.0526	.0526	.0526
Germany—mark	.4012	.4018	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5501	.5504	§
Sweden—krona	.2553	.2551	.4537
Norway—krone	.2488	.2486	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2210	.2209	.4537
Spain—pesenta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0091	.0091	.0220
Austria—schill'g	.1888	.1888	.2362
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0349	.0349	§
Finland—finn'k	.0220	.0220	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1975	.1975	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1893	.1893	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0452	.0452	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0076	.0076	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233	.0233	.0296
	South American		
Argentine—peso†	.3000	.3000	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0640	.0640	.0675
Chile—peso†	.0400	.0400	.3040
Peru—sol	.2600	.2600	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.58501	.58501	1.7510
	Far East		
Japan—yen	.2890	.2888	.8440
India—rupee	.3740	.3737	.6186
Java—florin	.5522	.5525	.8906
Hong Kong—dol	.3100	.3100	*
Shanghai—dol	.20475	.20475	*
Straits—dol	.5812	.5812	.5813
Philippines—peso	.5012	.5012	.5000
	Canada		
Canada—dollar	1.00	1.00	1.0031
	Mexico		
Mexico—peso	.2785	.2785	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso. ‖Nominal.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
8 2¾s '42-40 June	105.29	105.19	105.19
5 2¾s '42-41 Mch	104.9	104.9	104.9
16 2½s '41	106.16	106.6	106.10
67 2½s '45-43	106.3	106	106
882 2¾s '47-45	107.11	107.7	107.7
17 2¾s '56-46	109.18	109.10	109.18
1 3s '48-46	103.22	103.22	103.22
1 2½s '49-46	104.8	104.8	104.8
12 4¼s '52-47 reg	115.22	115.22	115.22
6 2½s '51-48	106.13	106.013	106.13
1 2½s '52-49	104.11	104.11	104.11
18 2½s '53-49	98.8	98.5	98.5
40 2¾s '54-51	99.27	99.24	99.24
7 3s '55-51	102.23	102.19	102.19
86 2¾s '60-56	100.24	100.19	100.19
7 2¾s '60-58 reg	100.15	100.15	100.15
66 2¾s '59-59	99.21	99.18	99.18
Federal Farm Mortgage			
7 3s '47-42	102.31	102.30	102.31
25 2¾s '47-42	101.26	101.26	101.26
26 3¼s '64-44	103.3	102.30	102.30
Home Owners' Loan			
8 2¾s '49-39	100.23	100.23	100.23
5 2¼s '44-42	100.12	100.9	100.9
9 3s '52-44	103.16	103.16	103.16
Corporation Bonds			
Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
11 Adams Exp 4½s '46 st	104¼	103⅛	103⅛
3 Allegany 5s '49	77	77	77
Allegh & West 4s '98	94	93½	94
1 Allied Stra 4½s '50	98¾	98¾	98¾
11 Am & For P 5s 2030	70½	70	70
1 Am&Chem 5½s '49	108¼	108	108¼
15 Am T&T 5½s '43	113	112⅝	112⅝
18 Am T&T 5½s '46	113	112⅝	112⅝
18 Am T&T cv 4½s '39	103½	103⅛	103⅛
15 Am T&T 3½s '61	99½	99¼	99⅛
2 Anaconda Cop 4½s '50	105¾	105⅝	105⅝
12 Ang C Nitra deb '67	25	24½	25
4 Arm Del 4s '67	77¾	77¾	77¾
6 Arm Del 4s '55	98½	98	98
7 AT & SF 4s '95	109⅝	109⅛	109⅛
3 AT & SF a 4s '95 st	103⅞	103⅛	103⅛
6 AT & SF 4s 1995-95	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
26 AT & SF cv 4½s '48	107⅞	107⅛	107⅛
1 AT & SF 4½s C-A '62	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
12 A C Line 1st 4s '52	101	100⅛	100⅜
5 A C Line 5s '45	100⅜	100⅛	100⅛
9 B & O rfg 6s '95	79	79	79
7 B & O 1st 5s '48	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
31 B & O rfg 5s '95	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝
3 B & O 5s F	86½	86½	86½
6 B & O 5s 2000 D	85¼	85⅛	85⅛
21 B & O cv 4½s '60	58	57⅛	57⅝
38 B & O 4s '48	100	99⅞	99⅞
1 B & O 5s S W '50	91½	91½	91½
1 Bang & Aroo cn 4s '51	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
5 Bell TPa 5s '60 C	123¼	123	123
10 Beth Stl 4¼s '60	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
7 Beth Stl 3¾s '66	95¾	95¾	95¾
22 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	71¼	70¼	70¼
8 Bkly UnElist 5s '50	98¾	98¼	98¼
2 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	94	94	94
1 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	106	106	106
4 Buf R&P 4½s '57	70	69	69
2 Cal Gas & El 5s '37	100	⅞	⅞
2 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝
2 Can Nat Ry 4¾s '55	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	113¼	113¼	113¼
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	113	112¾	113
4 Can Pac 5s '54	107¼	107¼	107½
2 Can Pac 4½s '46	103¾	103¾	103¾
31 Can Pac 4s perp	93⅛	94⅛	95⅛
3 Caro C & O 5s '60	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
10 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	20½	20½	20½
3 Cen Ill E & G 5s '65	102¼	102⅛	102⅛
22 Cen Pac 5s '60	85¼	85	85¼
10 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	108½	108⅜	108½
2 Cen R R NJ 5s '87	47	46¾	46¾
2 Certain-td 5½s '48	75	75	75
2 C&O 4½s '92	110	110	110
7 C & O 3½s '96 D	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
10 C&O rfg 3½s '96 E	95¾	95⅛	95⅜
2 C&O 1st 4s '89 R&A	114¼	114⅛	114⅛
1 Chi & Alton 3s '49	42½	42½	42½
37 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	107⅜	107	107⅜
4 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	34	34	34
8 Chic Gt West 4s '59	30½	30	30
1 Chi I & L 5s '66	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
39 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	18¼	17⅜	18
69 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	6¼	6	6¼
5 SM&SP 4½s '89C	44	44	45
6 CM&SP gen 4s '89	41½	41½	41½
2 Chic&NW rfg 5s 2037	18½	18½	18½
15 Chi&NW cv 4½s '49	11½	10¾	11
3 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	17½	17½	17½
2 Chi Ry 5s '27	60	60	60
3 CHI&P 4½s '52A ct	13⅜	13½	13⅜
22 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	8	7¾	8
1 C R I & P 4s '88	26¾	26¾	26¾
1 Ch Ute Sug 5½s '63	106¾	106¾	106¾
5 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	100½	100½	100½
24 Chi & W Ind 4s '52	103½	103¼	103¼
5 Childs Co 5s '43	80	80	80
5 Cinn Gas&El 3¼s '66	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	104½	10..½	104½
1 Clev Cl Iron 4¾s '50	107½	107½	107½
12 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	109	109	109
1 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	106	106	106
1 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	100¼	10.½	100¼
2 Col F & I 5s '70	79¾	79¾	79¾
2 Col & So 4½s '80	57	57	57
3 Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	101	101	101
10 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	101½	100½	101½
18 Colmbia G 5s 1961	99½	98⅝	99½
2 Col Ry Pw & Lt 4s '65	105¼	105¼	105¼
2 Com'l Cred 4¼s '51	97¼	97¼	97¼
2 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s '61	105	105	105
3 Con Edis 3¼s '46	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Con Edis 3½s '56	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Con Gas NY 4½s '51	105⅝	105⅜	105⅝
13 Con Oil 3½s '51	100⅝	-00½	100½
9 Consum Pow 3¾s '65	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 Consum Pow 3½s '70	101⅜	101⅜	101⅝
9 Consum Pow 3½s '65	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
4 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	98½	98½	98½
1 Container Cor 6s '46	104	104	104
1 Container 5s '43	10½	10½	100½
10 Crane Co 3½s '51	100½	100½	100½
10 Cuba No Ry 5½s '42	44½	43¼	44½
16 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	80	80	80
36 Det Ed 4½s 61	113¾	113½	113¾
10 Det Ed 4s '65	109	109	109
3 Det Ed 3½s '66	104	103¾	104
4 Det T Tun 4½s '61	114	114	114
1 Dow Chem 3s '51	101	101	101
10 T Een lien 5s '38	103	103	103
3 Elect Aut-Lit 5s '52	105½	105½	105½
13 Erie rfg 5s '67	64	63½	63½
34 Erie rfg 5s '75	63½	63½	63⅝
17 Erie gen lien 4s '96	70¾	70¼	70¼
5 Erie cv '53 B	70	70	70
1 Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	10½	10½	10½
12 Fla E Cst 5s '74	11	10⅞	10⅞
2 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	65	65	65
5 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	101½	101½	101½
3 Gen Cable 5½s '47	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
6 Goodrich 4¼s '56	100¼	100¼	100¼
18 Goodrich 6s '45	103¾	103	103¼
11 Goodyr T&R 5s '57	104¾	104½	104¾
10 Gt Nor 4¼s 76 D	101¾	101⅝	101⅝
1 Gt Nor 4½s 77 E	101¾	101¼	101¼
3 Gt Nor 1st 4½s 61	113½	113½	113½
66 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	117	116	116¾
5 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	105⅞	105⅝	105⅝
5 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	91¼	91¼	91¼
1 Gulf St Util 4s 66	102¼	102¼	102¼
4 Gulf St Util 4½s 46	104½	104½	104½
1 Hoe & Co 1st mtg 44	92	92	92
4 Hud & Man rfg 5s57	62½	62	62½
14 Hud&Man inc 5s 57	24¾	24⅜	24½
1 Ill Cen 4s 52	72	72	72
7 Ill Cen 4s 53	67⅞	65¾	65¾
6 Ill Cen 4s 55	68	68	68
12 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	53	52½	52½
4 Inland Stl 3¼s 61	104½	104	104½
8 Interb R Tr 7s 32	64	64	64
14 Interb R Tr 4½s 32 ct	62½	62	62½
1 Interb RTr rfg 5s66	62½	60	62
22 Int Gt Nor aj 6s 52	9¼	8¾	9¼
16 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s52	29	29¼	29
3 Int Hydro El 6s 44	75½	75¼	75¼
2 Int Paper 5s 55	92	92	92
2 Int Paper 5s 47	101¾	101⅝	101⅝
3 Int Rys C Am 5s 52	87	87	87
6 Int T&Tcv 4½s 39	88	88	88
2 Int T&Tcv 4½s 52	91½	92½	92½
7 James F & C 4s '59	92½	92½	92½
7 Jones & La St 4¼s '61	103	103	103
6 K C Term 4s '60	108½	108½	108½
2 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	91¼	91¼	91¼
6 Lac Gas 5½s '53	62½	62¼	62½
4 L S & M B 3½s '97	102	101¾	102
23 Lautaro Nit inc '75	35	34⅝	35
1 Leh Val Coal 6s '28	90	90	90
4 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	51¾	51½	51¾
3 Leh Val 4½s 2003	47½	47¼	47½
10 Leh Val 4s 2003	43½	43¼	43½
5 Leh Val Term 5s'41	100½	100½	100½
3 Loews 3½s'46	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Long Isl rfg 4s'49	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Lorillard Co 5s'51	119½	119½	119½
3 Louisia & Ark 5s'69	78½	78½	78½
1 Lou & N 5s 2d 2003	107	107	107
3 Lou&N 4¼s 2003	102	102	102½
8 Louis & N un 4s'40	106¾	106½	106½
11 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	96¾	96½	96¾
1 Louis & N 3½s 2003	90¾	90¾	90¾
1 Maine Cen 4½s'60	75	75	75
1 Manat Sug 7½s'42	55½	54	55½
8 McKes&Rob 5½s'50	103¼	103	103
3 Met Ed 4½s'68	108½	108¼	108¼
20 Mich Cen 4s'40	104¾	104¼	104¼
2 MilWRy&L 5s'61 B	102	102	102
2 MSP & SSM gtd 5s'38	118½	118½	118½
3 MSP&SSM cn 4s'38	17½	17½	17½
9 M-K-Tex 5s'62 A	58⅝	58½	58½
30 M-K-Tex 1st 4s'90	80½	80¼	80½
93 Mo Pac 5½s'49	9¾	9¼	9¼
10 Mo Pac 5s'65	22½	22	22½
15 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	32⅞	32¾	32¾
2 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	32¼	32¼	32¼
2 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	32¾	32¾	32¾
7 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	12¾	12¾	12¾
1 Nonh Pow 3½s '66	93¾	93¾	93¾
12 Nassau El 4s '51	34½	34	34
13 Nat Dairy 3¾s'51 ww	103	101¼	103
6 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	105	105	105
4 Nati Steel 4s '65	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 N O Pub Sv 5s'53B	94¾	94	94½
5 N Ori Term 4½s'53	88	88	88
10 NO Texas 5½s '44	45	45	45
24 NYC rfg 5s 2013	90½	90½	90½
7 NYC 4½s 2013 A	81¼	81¼	81¼
14 NYC cn 4s '98	94¾	94	94¾
24 NYC 3½s '46	101¼	101¼	101¼
14 NYC 3¼s '52	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
44 NYCHR 4½s 2013	81	81	81
10 NYC La Sh 3½s'51	88½	88	88
3 NY Chi & StL 5s '37	90	90	90
1 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78A	88	88	88
1 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	77¾	77¾	77¾
3 NY Dock Co 5s '38	50	50	50
3 NY G El H&P 5s '48	122	122	122
2 NY Lack&We'73A	94¼	94¼	95¼
1 NYNH&H 4s '67	33	33	33
1 NYNH&H 4s '67	18	18	18
5 NY & R Gas 6s 51A	106	106	106
7 NY Steam 4s 47	104½	104½	104½
7 NY Steam 4s 56	103¾	103¾	103¾
3 NY S&W 4½s 37	20	20	20

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
15 NY Tel 3½s 67	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
4 Niagara FallsP3½s'66	104	104	104
1 NorF & W 4s'96	117½	117½	117½
1 Nor Am Co 5s'61	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Nor Am 3½ 2 5½s'63	104½	104½	104½
1 Nor Pac 4s2047	110½	108½	108½
16 Nor Pac 4s '97	103	102¾	103
3 Nor Pac 3s 2047	73¼	73¼	73¼
6 Ohio Ed 4s'65	103½	103½	103½
13 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
1 Ohio Pub Svc 7s'47	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 OklahomaG&E3¾s'66	100	100	100
11 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	102	102	102
3 Otis Steel 4½s'42	89¾	89¾	89¾
7 Pac Gas & E 3½s'66	98¾	98¾	98¾
17 Pac G&E 3½s'61	102¾	102	102¾
2 Para Pict 6s'55	99	99	99
6 Para Pict 3½s '47	67	67	67
3 Penn Dix 6s'41 A	98	98	98
1 Pen P & Lt 4½s'81	106½	106½	106½
1 Pen Co 4s '63	109¾	109¾	109¾
25 Pen RR gen 5s '68	116	116	116
6 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	109½	109½	109½
25 Pen RR 4½s deb'70	99¾	99½	99¾
1 Pen RR gen 4½s'81	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Pen RR 4½s '84E	105¾	105¾	105¾
11 Pen RR 3½s'70	98¾	98¼	98¼
44 Pen RR 3½s '15	101	100¾	101
3 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	114	113¾	113¾
21 Phelps Dodge 3½s '83	112½	111½	113
6 Phila Co '67	96¾	96¼	96¼
14 Phil Elec 3½s '67	104	104	104
11 Phil Read C&L 6s '49	9¼	9	9
4 Ph Read C& 5s '73	21	21¼	22
2 Phillips 5½s '37	73	73	73
1 PCC & St L 4½s '77	107	107	107
5 Pitt Cokc & Ir 4½s '53	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Pitt&WVA 4½s'66C	77¾	77¾	77¾
1 Portl Gen E 4½s'60	98	98	98
23 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	11½	11½	11½
1 Postal T C 5s '66	84	84	84
27 Reading 4½s '97 A	106	105¾	105¾
36 Rem Rand 4½s '56	103	103¾	103¾
2 Republic Steel 4½s '61	94½	94½	94½
3 Republic Steel 4½s '56	94½	94½	94½
3 ReynesCoupon5½s'53	107½	107½	107½
10 Ry Sec Cor Stl 4s '51	101	101	101
1 Rutland 1st 4½s '41	12¾	12¾	13
1 Rutland Can 4s 49	12	12	12
5 Safeway Stre 4s 47	103	103¼	103
2 Sagamore P&L 5½s'53	101½	101½	101½
1 St Jos Ter 4½s G '52	90	90	90
9 St L S F 4½s '78	17½	17	17½
10 SCLAF5½s'Sctf st	15½	15½	15½
8 St L S F 4s 50 A ct	15	14½	15
8 St L S W 5s 32	32	31¼	31½
5 St L SW 5½s 50	50	50	50
1 St L SW 5½s 50 2d	50	50	50
1 San Diego G&E 4s 39	107½	107½	107½
1 Schulco 6½s 46 A st	25¾	25½	25¾
11 Seab A L 4s 50 st	15	14¾	14¾
2 Sea A L 4s 45 ct	14	14	14
4 Sea A L 4s 50 st	21¾	21¼	21½
8 Sea AL-Fir 6s'36A ct	8	7¾	7¾
13 Shell Un 3½s'51	99¾	98¾	99¾
3 Simmons 4s 52	97	97	97
16 Skelly Oil 4s 51	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 So Bell Tel 3½s'62	106¾	106¾	106¾
3 So Cal Gas 4½s 61	109¾	109¾	109¾
5 So Col Pow 6s 47	105¾	105¾	105¾
31 Sou Pac 4½s 68	77¾	76¾	76¾
3 Sou Pac 4½s 81	76½	76½	76½
9 So Pac 4½s'69	76¾	76¾	76¾
2 So Pac rfg 4½s 81	104½	103¾	104½
2 So Pac 3¾s 46	98¾	98	98¼
11 So Pac 4½s re '77	85	83	85
3 South Ry 6½s 56	87	86¾	86¾
3 South Ry gen 4s 56	83	82½	82½
2 South Ry rfg 5s 61	101	100⅝	101
26 South Ry gen 4s '56	86¾	85½	85½
3 S W Gas & El 4s '60	102¾	102½	103¼
20 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	97¾	97¼	97¾
2 Studebaker 6s cv '45	98	98	
1 Swift & Co 3¼s '46	104¼	104¼	104¼
3 T ER A 6s 1st '53	109½	109½	109½
11 Tex Corp 3½s '51	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Tex & N Orls 5s '43	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 Tex & P 1st 5s 2000	118½	118½	118½
6 Tex & Pac 5s '77 B	98¾	98½	98½
2 Third Ave s1 5s '60	10½	10½	10½
13 Third Ave 4s '60	40	40	40
8 Tide Wa As O 3½s '53	99¾	99¾	99¾
5 T St L & W 4s '50	97	97	97
5 Un El Mo 3¾s '62	104½	104	104½
12 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	112¾	112¾	112¾
1 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	106	105¾	105¾
1 Un Pac 3½s '71	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 Un Pac 3½s '70	94½	94¼	94½
3 Unit Drug 5s '53	89	89	89
27 U S Rub 5s '47	106¼	106⅜	106¼
1 Utah P & L 5s '44	98½	98½	98½
16 Util P & L 5½s '47	46¾	46	46¾
12 Util P & L 5s '59	45½	44¾	45½
5 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	104¼	104¼	104½
5 Wabash 5½s '75 ct	20½	20½	20½
3 Wabash 1st 5s '39	84¼	84½	84½
25 Wabash 5s '76 B	22	21½	21½
4 Walwrth 6s '55	96½	96½	96½
5 Walwrth 4s '55	81¾	81¾	81¾
13 Warner Bros 6s '39	90¼	90¼	90¼
6 Warner Quinl 6s '39	52	51½	52
1 Westch Lt 5s '50	120	120	120
6 West Md 5½s '77A	105	104¾	104¾
32 West Md 4s '52	100½	99¾	99¾
1 West Pac 1st 5s '46	24½	24¼	24¼
1 West Pac 5s '46 ass	24½	24¼	24¼
23 Western Un 5s '51	83½	80¾	80¾
20 Western Un 5s '60	80	79¼	79¼
20 West Shore 4s 2361	87¾	87¼	87¼
1 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	98¾	98¾	98¾
10 Wilson & Co 4s '55	101¾	101½	101¾
9 Wilson & Co 3¾s '47	98	98	98
22 Youngst S&T 4s '61

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS. 100% profit selling extraordinary 21 folder $1 assortment. Gift Wrappings. Everydays. Stationery. Personals 50 for $1. Kiddie Kards. Experience unnecessary. Bonus. Request samples. Terry Studios, 302 Westfield, Mass.

Christmas Card Sensation! Extra money selling leading $1 assortment. Personal cards—3 way plan. Combination Offer. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg 8-39, Mass.

MAKE extra money spare time showing my "Exclusive Selections." $1 Assortment 21 Christmas Folders. You make 50c a box. Seven other Christmas Bargains. Engraved Holiday Stationery, 50c Gift Wrappings. Write Free Samples. SCHWER, Dept. 209-C, Westfield, Mass.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

QUIET and secluded rooms for rest and study; attention if desired. Mrs. D. S. Andrews, 80. Grand Ave. and Jefferson Sts., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Tel. Baldwin 7705

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

Back Bay Suites

1-2-3 ROOMS in first class elevator buildings, all modern improvements, resident janitor for each building. References required. Apply

Coleman-Gilbert Associates

330 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. COM. 3212

Beacon Street

To the few opportunities available with a river view, these two-room, kitchenette and bath apartments contribute large living rooms with fireplaces, double bedrooms, good sized closets, large reception halls, tiled baths, modern kitchenettes and an elevator. Also two large one-room apartments with bath and kitchenette at attractively low rentals. Ready for occupancy about Oct. 1st.

DOUGLASS & HUMMEMAN

8 ARLINGTON STREET COM. 4430

117 PARK DRIVE

MODERN one and two-room heated apartments, tiled bath, shower, free refrigeration; elevator service. Apply on premises or CLOSE REALTY CO., 18 Tremont St., Boston, Capitol 8378.

MODERN APARTMENT
DELIGHTFUL OUTLOOK
BRIGHTON

On Commonwealth Avenue hill. 5 large airy rooms and thoroughly up-to-date building, $65. Apply to: Superintendent, 1440 Commonwealth Ave., or Boston Management Corp., 78 Westland Ave., Boston, KENmore 6335.

SUNNY apartment, six rooms, in Brookline, 131 Sumner Road; near high school; not far from trains and street cars; oil heat; General Electric refrigerator; two porches. LONgwood 2763 (Mass.).

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

N. Y. C.—Sublet apartment, Park Ave. (62nd St.), 11th floor; six rooms, two master bedrooms, maid's room; attractively decorated and furnished; available October for entire year reasonable rental. Phone for appointment, Circle 7-5630, extension 24.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

SHERIDAN SQ., 10, GREENWICH VILLAGE—Modern elevator building facing 3 squares; cross ventilation; doorman service; one 1½ and 3 rooms from $52.50; adjacent to all transit lines and lower New York City.

APARTMENTS WANTED

FAMILY of 3 adults desires small furnished apartment between 67th and 79th Sts., N. Y. C. Write Greig, 1404 Camp Ave., Wanamassa, N. J.

AWNINGS

BALTIMORE, MD.—Sturdifold Awning and Shade Co. Venetian Blinds, Awnings and Window Shades. 15 West Preston St. Vernon 3010

CARPETS AND RUGS

ORIENTALS BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED. Reliable dealers of fine antique and modern Rugs. Expert Repairing and Washing Service. Yeterian Bros., 276 5th Ave., N.Y.C. MU 4-4342.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

A. B. C. REGISTRY (AGENCY), N. Y. C., supplies responsible, experienced nurses. Tel. University 4-3510. Adele E. Gutman, Prop.

FLATBUSH EMPLOYMENT AGENCY—High-class domestic help; male, female, all nationalities. 1437 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. MA. 6-7632.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS and tables for all occasions. LONG ISLAND CHAIR RENTING CO., 42-01 218 St., Bayside, L. I. Bayside 9-6519.

FOLDING CHAIRS and TABLES for sale or rent, new and used. JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS, 27 Haymarket Square, Boston.

FURNITURE

WE BUY and Sell Antiques, Furniture and Furnishings; also auction for your account. Whitman's Auction Rooms, Inc., 154-16 Northern Blvd., Flushing, N. Y. Tel. FL. 9-1811.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

SUBSTANTIAL savings on sample furniture from finest manufacturers and interior decorators, for every room; also highest quality slightly used furniture in New York; we are authorized agents for new Simmons Beautyrest bedding and studio beds. LLOYDS SALESROOMS, 239 East 60th St., N. Y. C.

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid, apartments, furniture pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973.

HELP WANTED—MEN

WANTED on farm, working foreman, experienced in handling cows and general farming; married man. M. C. HOLDEN, Barre, Mass.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

MOTHER'S helper to assist with housework, care of small child; good home; own room; salary. Christian Scientist preferred. 5 Lincoln Ave., Baldwin, L. I., N. Y. Baldwin 6509-W.

WANTED—Young girl about eighteen as companion, part time; New York City resident only; references. Write Box Z-6, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

HOMES WANTED

HOME wanted for elderly lady with cultured Christian Scientists in Westchester County. Address W. G. COWAN, 29 Popham Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

FAIR VIEW VILLA—Ideal surroundings for rest and study. Laureiton 8-4061. 140-35 Southgate Plaza, Springfield Gardens, L. I., N. Y.

HOUSES FURNISHED

DARIEN, CONN.—Colonial, all conveniences; three bedrooms; garage; attractive grounds; near station, beach, schools; restricted; $70. Telephone 199.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 331 Washington St., Boston.

OFFICE FURNITURE

FOR SALE—Five floors of new and used furniture for office or studio. Driver Desk Co., 33 West 23rd, N. Y. C.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, 10 West 47th St. (Radio City)—Desk room, private offices, telephone and secretarial service; reasonable. Room 400.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAUL PHILIPOFF
Painting Contractor, Artists' Materials, Paints
163 Charles St., Boston Laf. 4308

Classified advertisements for The Christian Science Monitor are received at the following advertising offices:

PARIS
36 Faubourg St. Honoré Tel Anjou 20-67
LONDON
Clarence House, 4 Central Bldgs.
GENEVA
18 rue du Mont Blanc Tel. 28 445
BOSTON
One, Norway St. Tel Commonwealth 4230
NEW YORK
500 Fifth Ave. Tel. Lackawanna 4-3600
CHICAGO
333 No. Michigan Ave. Tel. Randolph 7641
DETROIT
3-101 Gen'l Motors Bldg. Tel. Madison 3610
ST. LOUIS
KANSAS CITY
406 Nat'l Fid. Life Bldg Tel. Victor 2702-3
LOS ANGELES
210 West Seventh St. Tel. TRinity 3004
SAN FRANCISCO
625 Market St. Tel. Sutter 7240
SEATTLE
624 Skinner Building Tel. MAin 3904
MIAMI
3229 Ingraham Building Tel. 3-2553
Westminster Tel. Whitehall 2601
3015 Railway Exch. Bldg. Tel. CHestnut 5172
Also by Local Advertising Representatives in many cities throughout the United States.

Local Classified

PAYING GUESTS

Mountain Spring Farm
WARDSBORO, VERMONT

High in Green Mts. Beautiful scenery. Ideal place for rest and study. Excellent food. $15 weekly, $2.50 daily. WRITE FOR BOOKLET

SUNSHINE COTTAGE, Lake Placid, N. Y.—Where those desiring a happy refined place may find it and rest.

THE LOVERING HOMESTEAD—Mountains; board; rooms with bath; reasonable. Particulars address Box 15, Freedom, N. H.

REAL ESTATE

Flatbush, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Real Estate—Sales—Rentals
Insurance, All Branches

Attractive offerings in Homes and Apartments, BUY NOW. Prices far below intrinsic value.

OHNEWALD & DENLINGER
1498 FLATBUSH AVE. Mansfield 6-1937
28 Years in Flatbush

SCARSDALE VICINITY

Remodeled 7-room Century old Colonial home in perfect setting; shade, fruit, old stone walls, garden; $6,000; under $50 to carry, monthly
NASH AND HOGART
Scarsdale 930

ROOMS AND BOARD

ELDERLY guests wanted for winter in Florida sunshine; lovely home-board and room, $25 a week. Laura Bridge, Hollywood-by-the-Sea, Florida.

ROOMS TO LET

BEAUTIFUL "maisonette" includes private refrigeration, private shower, $12.50; others, $6-$8.50; sunshine. 925 West End (105th), N. Y. C. THOMPSON.

N. Y. C., 510 W. 113th (Apt. 6-B)—Double room suitable for married couple, two closets, extra lavatory; also large room; share with young lady student. Tel. MO 2-1977.

N. Y. C., Claremont Ave. (Apt. 62)—Large, light, single bedrooms; $5, $6; close subway, Juilliard, Riverside Dr., evenings MO. 2-3054.

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS.—Comfortable rooms in real home; near good restaurant; easy commuting Boston. MRS. R. B. WARDWELL, 225 Humphrey St.

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

DANE & MURPHY, INC.
Rug Cleaners of Distinction
156 St. and Barclay Ave., Flushing, N. Y.
Ind. 3-5555

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

SEEKING business connection, have had 13 years' experience as executive in all branches of industrial chemical cleaning compound field; details furnished upon request. Write Box H-24, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COLLEGE graduate desires position as companion, social secretary or governess; go anywhere. Box L-14, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

YOUNG lady seeks position in New York City, 12 years' stenographic and secretarial experience; some musical training; slight knowledge of French, German and Italian; efficient, conscientious, pleasing appearance; available Oct. 1st. Address Box X-46, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

N. Y. C.—Nursery Play Group and Kindergarten, to develop the child's social interests. 363 Riverside Drive. Academy 4-7369.

WANTED TO BUY

FURNITURE, rugs, furnishings purchased. LLOYDS SALESROOMS, 239 East 60th St., N. Y. C. RHinelander 4-9111.

WANTED—Women's worn fur coats; cash immediately. I. M. FUR CO., 1 West 34th Street, New York. Wisconsin 7-7969.

WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. P. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. OR. 4-6408. Opp. Macy's, 5th Fl. Bring furs or we call.

CONNECTICUT

BRIDGEPORT

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-4948
Mon. Wed. and Fri. mornings
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Definite Savings On the Things You Need NOW! Last Week of
September Sale of
Housewares, China, Glass
HOWLAND'S

Spry
Cocomalt
F. W. BEHRENS, Inc.
192 Fairfield Ave. *Delivery*

MEIGS
Genuine Imported
HARRIS TWEED SUITS
$40.00
MAIN FLOOR

RED CROSS SHOES Fitted Perfectly
All Sizes — One Price
All Styles — $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
4 P. O. ARCADE

Henry C. Reid & Son
JEWELERS
We repair Watches and all kinds of Jewelry
1134 BROAD STREET

FOSTER-BESSE
Fall Heel Hugger Shoes
For Women, $4.50
The only place in Bridgeport where you can get this wonderful shoe that combines Comfort, Style and Quality.
Men's Faithful Shoes $4.00
Vitality Shoes $5.50

GREENWICH

For information regarding other local and national advertisers
Phone Gr. 178-M Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 9 to 11 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FOR
REPAIRS, APPLIANCES and CONTRACTING
CALL
Sound Beach Electrical Co.
TEL. OLD GREENWICH 7-0850

Old Greenwich Service Station
At the Railroad Station Tel. 7-1475
TIRES—GASOLINE—LUBRICATION

NEW ENGLAND CARPET CLEANING COMPANY
CLEANERS and DYERS
189 West Putnam Ave. Tel. 1800—1801

The Putnam Trust Co.
of Greenwich
We solicit your patronage

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

CONNECTICUT

GREENWICH (Continued)

Prepare for the Cool Nights Ahead
PERFECTION OIL HEATERS
$6.25 to $11.00
ELECTRIC BOWL HEATERS
$3.50 to $6.00
Fireplace Goods, Andirons and Fire Screens
GREENWICH HARDWARE CO.
325 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 605

OLD GREENWICH BEAUTY SHOP
972 Sound Beach Avenue
Old Greenwich, Conn.
Telephone
Old Greenwich 9-0720

B. FRANK FINNEY, Inc.
CHARLES P. MASON
PRESIDENT
INSURANCE
124 Greenwich Ave. Tel. 3900

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
INDIAN FIELD ROAD, COS COB
Phone GREEN 5660

HARTFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-3619
1:00-4:30 P. M. daily, except Saturdays.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

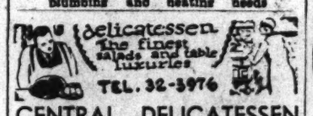
Cameras and Supplies
THE Harvey & Lewis CO.
OPTICIANS
652 MAIN STREET

Chocolate Eclairs
5c each
Custard Filled
Beroth Bread Shops
559 Main Street 536 Asylum St.

HANAN SHOES
for MEN and WOMEN
James Lawrence & Son
197 Trumbull Street

ARTHUR M. GRAYSON
Representing
Strong Companies
36 Pearl Street Phone 5-1171
Hartford National Bank Building

CHARLES H. NADEAU
PLUMBING and HEATING
71 RUSS STREET
CALL 6-1730, 2-9002
for prompt attention to your plumbing and heating needs



CENTRAL DELICATESSEN
968 Farmington Ave., W. Hartford Ctr
Home-made Doughnuts Fresh Daily

for FIGURE BEAUTY
Measure-Fit Corsets
MADE BY KELLOGG
can be obtained at
Katherine-K Shop, Room 311, 293 Bridge St., Springfield
The Walker Shop, 984 Farmington Ave., Hartford Tel. for appointment

SHOE REPAIR SERVICE
E. C. WEBB'S
AT 2 STATE ST. ONLY
HARTFORD, CONN.

W. C. MASON & CO., Inc.
Hazle Brook Coal—Koppers Coke
Oil—Ray Oil Burner
726 Main Street Phone 2-5267

MERIDEN

Now
ARROW
Shirts—Ties—Handkerchiefs
Stockwell's

NEW BRITAIN

79 W. MAIN STREET
THE Harvey & Lewis CO.
OPTICIANS Everything Optical
Everything Photographic

'blue coal'
FUEL OIL COKE
Household Fuel Corp.
24 Dwight Court Phone 2798

GULF
Gasoline and Motor Oils
FUEL OIL RANGE OIL
HARDWARE CITY FUEL CO.
Station, 102 W. Main, next to Post Office
Phone 631

NEW HAVEN

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 5-2115
7 P. M. Mon. & Fri. except Sat
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN (Continued)

Howards
CLEANERS

Miss Kruger's Beauty Salon

Permanent Waving—Marcel and Finger Waving—Care of the Scalp—Facials—Hair Tinting and Coloring
986 Chapel St. Tel 8-2200

Coal, Fuel Oil
COKE
BENEDICT & CO., Inc.
139 TEMPLE STREET 5-4116

KILBORN BROS.
Stationers
We have everything for your Home and Office
209 Orange Street

AUTO ELECTRIC
SALES & SERVICE CO.
Specialized Automotive Service
Ignition—Brakes—Radiators
Carburetors—Radio—Shock Absorbers
120 Goffe Street 8-4141

ELLIOTT-LEHMAN
Engravers
Featuring
Costume Jewelry and Greeting Cards
Chapel Street, at the Taft

Wilson's Fish Market
196 STATE STREET
Sea Grill and Oyster Bar

Finest in Sea Food
WE DELIVER 8-3139

ORIENTAL RUGS
Domestic and Orientals Washed, Repaired and Stored
Work Guaranteed
M. H. KEBABIAN, Inc.
71 ELM STREET 5-0745

Herbert E. Francis
ELECTRICIAN
"Wire for us and we'll wire for you"
79 AUDUBON STREET 8-6130

MOVING
in Padded Vans
Storage of Household Goods.
Good Used Furniture for Sale.
West Haven Trucking Co.
435 Congress Ave. 6-0343

I. MILLER
NEW HAVEN HARTFORD
STAMFORD

SPORTING PRINTS
Suitable for Prep School and College Decoration
Reasonably Priced
Munson Gallery
275 ORANGE STREET

NEW LONDON

THE MARINERS SAVINGS BANK
STATE STREET
NEW LONDON CONNECTICUT
A Mutual Savings Bank
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES

NORWALK

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Norwalk 1547
9 A. M.-11 A. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ROGERS & STEVENS
Clothiers and Furnishings
TWO STORES
Norwalk 27 Wall St. — So. Norwalk 14 So. Main St.

FRANK LAUDER
Jeweler and Silversmith
Established 1898
96 Washington Street, So. Norwalk

Tristram & Fuller, Inc.
Coats, Hats, Dresses, Bags, Lingerie, Hosiery, Gloves, Quaker Craft Curtains, Shades, Floor Covering, etc.
104 WALL STREET NORWALK

The Smart Woman Inc.
FIFTH AVENUE BROUGHT TO TOWN
FALL OPENING
Dresses ● Blouses ● Suits
Vivella Flannels, Fine Woolens, Soft Truhu Silks in Classically Simple Tailored Clothes
READY-TO-WEAR CUSTOM-MADE
63 WALL STREET TELEPHONE 1936

DEVINE BROS., Inc.
Successors to
Bishop & Lynes and the Ferris-Devine Co.
COAL and FUEL OIL
Masons' Building Supplies
Ready-Mix Concrete
Commerce St. (24-hour service) First St.
Washington Street
Tel. 1781 Tel. 53 Tel. 652

STAMFORD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-7535
12-5 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Contempo
Related Fashion
The smartest things in Men's Clothing and Furnishings
FRANK MARTIN & SONS INC.

CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD (Continued)

YOUR NEW *Shagmoor*
- In a travel coat
- a weekend coat
- A resort coat
- a motoring coat
- a sunspun coat

Exclusive with
Mantell & Martin
STAMFORD, CONN. PORT CHESTER, N. Y.

THE C. O. MILLER CO.
A Complete Department Store
Miller's large Corset Department features Artists Model, Flexees, Nemo, Treo, American Lady, and others.

Fuel Oils
PATTERSON & GUILBERT
INCORPORATED
Gurley Building
Stamford 3-2188
Frank R. Sandmeyer William C. Whitelaw

Sandmeyer's Garage
Auto Repairing in All Its Branches
TOWING—STORAGE
Amoco Gas and Oils
United Service Motors
Stamford 4-3031, Noroton Hghts., Conn.
Darien 11
PHONE 4-3178 EODAKS

Scatter Sunshine With GREETING CARDS
W. A. McCLELLAND, Inc.
OPTOMETRISTS—OPTICIANS
226 Atlantic Street, Stamford, Conn.
TELEPHONE 3-0349

The Community Press PRINTING
Deliveries to Stamford, Darien, New Canaan and Greenwich
TOMS ROAD STAMFORD, CONN.

Buettner's
BETTER FURNITURE
MAIN & SUMMER STREETS
STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT

STAMFORD STEAM LAUNDRY
Superior Laundering and Dry Cleaning
PHONE 4-1156 STAMFORD

The Individual Laundry Service Co.
35 WORTH STREET
Launderers—Dry Cleaners
TEL. STAMFORD 3-3121
Complete Showing of Men's and Boys' Clothing and Haberdashery
Charge Accounts Invited
H. FRANKEL & SONS
262 Atlantic Street

WATERBURY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 4-0959
Mon., Wed., Fri., 9 A. M.-2 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NORGE
A complete line of these famous electrical household appliances.

CLAPP, ROSE and VAUGHN
11 Lewis St., Off 33 W. Main Street
Waterbury, Conn. Phone 4-2129
Give Your Sheets—Pillow Cases—Towels and Table Linens a Personal Touch.
HAVE THEM MONOGRAMMED
We do this work beautifully and satisfactorily at very small cost—
Monogram of One Letter 10c
Monogram of Two Letters .. 15c
Monogram of Three Letters .. 20c
Samples of monograms and all other information at our Domestic Department.
Grieve, Bisset & Holland Inc.
Waterbury, Conn.

You are invited to visit our new
Millinery Department
Fall and Winter Models Now on Display
The Miller & Peck Co.

Wedding Gifts
for the Fall Brides
W. E. PIERPONT, Inc.
Jeweler and Optometrist
159 Bank Street

KNOX HATS
For Fall
$6.75 up
SUGENHEIMER'S
64 BANK STREET, WATERBURY, CONN.

Discriminating women are now shopping Musler-Liebeskind for their entire Fall wardrobe.
MUSLER LIEBESKIND
33-35 East Main Street

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE

HUPFELDT BROS.
Doctors of Optometry
401 N. HOWARD STREET
Phone Vernon 4030
"Optical Service and Goods"

MARYLAND

BALTIMORE (Continued)

Victor Musical Masterpieces
Recordings of the world's best known by the greatest interpreters—Symphonies, Chamber Music, Operas, Songs. We carry a complete stock and you are welcome to call and hear for true Victrola musical enjoyment free on request.
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121 North Charles Street Plaza 7720

NEW YORK

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Restful Atmosphere
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Machineless Wave $4.50-$10.00
1165 DELAWARE AVENUE
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FOR EVERY OCCASION
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All Shoes and Fitting Guaranteed
For Men, Women and Children.
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GUERNSEY — JERSEY
MILK and CREAM
Butter — Buttermilk
Creamed Cottage Cheese
Serving Buffalo and Kenmore
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"QUALITY Furniture Low Prices"
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New Silver for the New Bride
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111 E. State Street Phone 2761
We Carry a Full Line of
HEINZ 57 VARIETIES

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$139.50 up
ROTHSCHILD'S

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Dressed in Garments from
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KENMORE

Moeloth & Hofert *Jewelers*
DIAMONDS — SILVERWARE
Expert Watch Repairing
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NEW YORK

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The Best Time to FIX YOUR LAWN *Is in the Fall*
We have special seed for Larchmont Soil.
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Nurserymen, Seedsmen, Landscape Gardeners
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1021 Palmer Ave. Tel. Larchmont 2420
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of Fine Candies
Delicious Fresh Chocolates
60c lb.
A large selection of Mixed Candies.
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Long Island

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Try One This Saturday
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for Children
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Back to School!
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BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
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PACKING
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Jackson Heights Office
37-80 81ST STREET HAV 9-3000

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REAL ESTATE
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MORTGAGES, MANAGEMENT
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Expert Repair Man Estimates Given
ESSO
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NEW YORK

Long Island

FOREST HILLS (Continued)

Rugs Cleaned
Washed, Repaired, Stored
By Men Who Know and Love Rugs
Phone Bos. 8-5000 for Free Estimate
WE GO ANYWHERE
V. VARTABEDIAN & CO.
117-12 Queens Blvd.

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Kew Gardens

CLEVELAND 3-4038 — MODERATE PRICES
OLGA HELD
Hairdresser

Open Nights
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'blue coal'
Koppers Coke — Fuel Oil
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25 Henry Street
Ask About Our Budget Plan
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

CHESTER A. FULTON & SON
MORTICIANS
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TEL. FREEPORT 3401
Lady Attendant Upon Request

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VANITY FAIR LAUNDRY INC.
A. H. SMITH, Pres.
GREAT NECK 1600
"Ask Your Neighbor"

GREAT NECK 2015
BARROW'S RADIO RECORDS
25 Middle Neck Road, Great Neck

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STETSON HATS
MANHATTAN SHIRTS
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Visit Our HOME PLANNERS' SHOP

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HOME FURNISHINGS • RODS • TOYS
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Phone HEMPSTEAD 11 or 468
Theo. Hengstenberg & Sons
FLORISTS
Graham Avenue, West of Franklin
Hempstead, N. Y.

Ph. Hempstead 2782 — *Honest Values*
SAMPLE SHOE STORE
269 FRONT STREET

HEMPSTEAD - Mineola
'blue coal'
Koppers Coke — Fuel Oil
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Hempstead 633
East Second St. off Roslyn Rd.
Ask About Our Budget Plan
SUNRISE COAL CO., Inc.
YARDS FROM BROOKLYN TO BABYLON

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Dresses—Suits—Coats
Better Quality—Latest Styles at Popular Prices
3750 82ND STREET

To express love or friendship, sympathy or congratulations—
FLOWERS
Keffas Bros. Flowers
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Hairdressers
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Newtown 9-3950

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NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)

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Made by FACTORY trained men using FACTORY methods and specified FACTORY PARTS.
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for Every Occasion
Nice Things for Less
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Opposite Jackson Theatre

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DRY CLEANERS
3-HOUR SERVICE
(If desired)
All work done on the premises
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New. 9-9538

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The Most Modern Meat Market in Queens
Prompt Deliveries
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Polk Avenue (37th) and 83rd Street
A High Standard of Service Maintained with Southern Menus a Specialty
Luncheon—Afternoon Tea—Dinner
Bridge parties will be served as carefully as in your own home. Tel. Havemeyer 4-8080

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See our Fall Line before buying elsewhere. Repairing and Remodelling.
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Notary Public
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CREATIVE FURRIERS
89-67 164 STREET

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Authorized Representative of THE BROOKLYN UNION GAS CO.

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CONFECTIONERY
Home Made Candies and Ice Cream
Delicious Sodas and Sundaes
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LYNBROOK
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Watch and Jewelry Repairing
H. H. KOCH
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RED ROBIN
Good Wholesome Food
Refined Surroundings
Luncheon Daily 45c
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Featuring Emerson Radio and other short Wave Reception Sets
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Interesting to All Monitor Readers
Call LYNBROOK 8890—230 UNION AVE.

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QUALITY GROCERY
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HIGH GRADE MEATS
Extra Selected
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NEW YORK

Long Island

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hosiery, lingerie, sportswear, handkerchiefs, leather goods, sport duds, millinery, neckerchiefs
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KNOX HATS
ARROW SHIRTS

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Fitted by an Expert Milliner

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during our
SEPTEMBER FUR SALE
Easy time payments arranged.
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Established 1919

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Delicatessen
Home Cooking and Baking
BIRDS EYE
106-09 Jamaica Ave — Rich. Hill 2-4001

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SODA • CANDY
LUNCHEON
117-03 HILLSIDE AVENUE
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Authorized Dealer
BROOKLYN UNION GAS CO.
Electrolux, Automatic Water Heaters and Ranges
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Latest hair styles featured in our window monthly.
Frederics Wave very special now $5.00
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R. K. O. Theatre Bldg.
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Scientifically fitted—all widths.
Specially priced
Paramount Shoe Shop
Established 1917
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EDITH SCHWARTZ
MILLINERY
Bridal Veils and Bridesmaids' Hats
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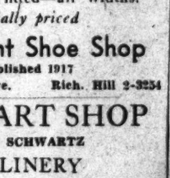
PORTABLE UNIT
THE ELECTRIC SHOP
Harry Hobby, Mgr.
125 N. Park at Grand

TRIPLE "S" SERVICE STATION
Mobilgas
Simonizing
N. W. Cor. Park and Grand Aves.
R. V. C. 3677

The Rug Store
Rockville Center, Long Island
Headquarters for "Armstrong's Linoleum" and Broadloom Carpets.
Expert Service
Bessie Wolff, Prop.
274 Merrick Road
Tel. R. V. C. 435


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Marty's Beauty Center
Individual Hair Cutting and Hair Styling
282 MERRICK ROAD

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Insurance
102 Maiden Lane, New York Tel. BE. 3-8362
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TYDOL ETHYL
N. Park and Grand Ave. — Tel. 7849

NEW YORK

Long Island

ROCKVILLE CENTER (Continued)

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15% discount cash and carry
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Rockville Centre 62 — Freeport 2800
4 Far Rockaway 1-5000

RENKEN & KUEHLKEN
Fancy Groceries—Delicatessen
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
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MAMARONECK
Tek CAPPUS *Pharmacy*
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Depend On
Devoe Paint
BREWER'S
Tel. 1280 — 161 E. Post Rd., Mam'k

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Complete Line of New Furniture at Warehouse Prices
Moving—Packing
Storage
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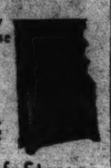
Phone Oakwood 3802

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WILLSON • ADAMS
Coal—Coke—Oil
Lehigh Valley Anthracite
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Three Items for $1.00
DU ART PERMANENTS
Complete Head $5.00
Three Quarter Head $3.50
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Tel. Oakwood 7899

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Craftsman of Reliability
in
Furs
Custom Work Our Specialty
49½ Prospect Avenue at Cleary
Oakwood 2554

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Mount Vernon, N. Y.
Retailers of Fine Furniture for Over Fifty-Eight Years
Complete Optical Service
Dr. M. K. Leeds and Staff
Optometrists
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205 North Ave., New Rochelle
15 No. Main St., Port Chester
150 Main St., White Plains

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of all kinds by
Charles J. Schoen
Murray Schoen & Morgan, Inc.
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FAIRBANKS 4-4305

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Arch Preservers for Men and Women
Buster Browns for Boys and Girls
14 South Fourth Ave. — Oakwood 7296

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NASH
Sales and Service
Nash and Lafayette Motor Cars
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STORAGE — TEL. 3200

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22-24 WATER STREET
Broadway Branch 244 Broadway
"Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation"

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H. E. Koehler, Agt.
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You Will Enjoy
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by
Wolfe-Dahms
Formerly of Bonwit-Teller
Two Hamilton Ave. at North Ave.
New Rochelle 5477

KOMAR ELECTRIC SHOP
Convert YOUR FLOOR LAMP into INDIRECT LIGHTING with our I. E. S. LAMP CONVERTERS. We carry all Electrical Appliances.
313 North Avenue — New Rochelle, N. Y.

NEW YORK

NEW ROCHELLE (Continued)

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SALES AND SERVICE
Distributors for
RCA VICTOR
EMERSON
and ZENITH RADIOS
MOORE RADIO CO.
Tel Hamilton 4450
54 Centre Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Sale—Genuine 5 cubic foot Frigidaires $159.75
(Less a liberal allowance on your old refrigerator) Immediate delivery—down payment $7.50 3 years to pay Backed by double guarantee of—(1) the Manufacturer; (2) a firm serving Westchester 75 years.
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We Wash Everything with
Ivory Soap
INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
Service Corporation
Tel. NEW ROCHELLE 9800

Leonard Talner
Jeweler
HAMILTON WATCHES—TELECHRON CLOCKS—SILVERWARE OF NATIONAL REPUTATION
565 Main Street — New Rochelle 3692

Harriet Bach Inc.
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AND ACCESSORIES
Lending Library, New Books and Magazines for Sale
CHRISTMAS CARDS
12 Division Street — New Rochelle 3406

I. B. COHEN
507 MAIN STREET
Featuring the Best for
MEN AND BOYS
Hickey-Freeman Clothes, Dobbs and Stetson Hats, Nettleton Shoes.

Kathryn Hayes
INCORPORATED
CLEANING—PRESSING—REPAIRING
8 to 24-Hour Service
Spotless, Odorless, Non-Shrinkable
33 Division Street — New Rochelle 7809

NEW YORK CITY

Bronx

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at Popular Prices
with FREE School Supplies
with Each Pair.
Fisher's
2968 THIRD AVE., Near 153rd Street

RED CROSS SHOES *Perfectly Fitted*
All Styles — One Price
All Sizes — $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
2960 THIRD AVE., near 153rd Street

Helmedach's
Fordham Sweet Shop
Home Made Ice Cream and Candies
Orders Promptly Delivered
45 West Fordham Road — Bronx, N. Y.
Bet. Davidson and Grand Aves.
Telephone FOrdham 4-7942

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CARLINO BROS.
7312 Third Avenue — Atlantic 5-6537
Fancy Fruits and Fresh Vegetables

FRED HERBST SONS
MORTICIANS
750] Fifth Ave. — 697 Third Ave.
83 Hanson Place
Tel. Shore Road 5-1600

RED CROSS SHOES *Perfectly Fitted*
All Styles — One Price
All Sizes — $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
298 LIVINGSTON STREET

JOSEPH G. RODRIGUEZ
Painter & Decorator
55 Prospect Place
NEVINS 8-4191

Manhattan
THE FUNERAL CHURCH
TRafalgar 7-8200
For your convenience, a charming chapel at no extra cost! Utmost privacy assured. Phone day or night.
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

F. E. Holmes & Son
F. Irving Holmes
Funeral Home
141 and 143 SOUTH FIRST AVENUE
Mount Vernon — Oakwood 9421
69 West 125TH ST., N. Y. C.
Tel. Harlem 7-0956

SIDNEY S. BENDICK
Life Insurance—Annuities
Estates and Trusts
WHAT ARE YOU DOING TO INSURE YOUR PRESENT INSURANCE?
NO OBLIGATION FOR INFORMATION
225 W. 34th St., N. Y. C. — Room 2107
Tel. Penn 6-2400
WITH EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
BUSINESS INSURANCE

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan (Continued)

RED CROSS SHOES *Perfectly Fitted*
All Styles — One Price
All Sizes — $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
21 WEST 39TH ST., near 5th Ave.
384 MADISON AVE., at 44th St.
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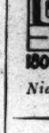
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NEW YORK

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NEW YORK

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Specializing in Eugene and Duart Permanent Wave, Hair Styling and All Branches of Beauty Culture.

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and all the Accessories to make a complete and fashionable ensemble.
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Make Ideal Gifts
Mail Orders Filled Promptly
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257 STATE STREET

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For exterior use. Makes finish coats cover better and last longer.
FREEMAN & SON
124 WALL STREET

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Cash and Carry
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NEW YORK

SYRACUSE
(Continued)

RED CROSS SHOES Fitted Perfectly
All Sizes All Styles One Price $6.50
ARTHUR KENT, INC.
Specialists Exclusively in Red Cross Shoes
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Your FALL Hat Is Ready
The Kitty Kelly HAT SHOPS Millinery Headsizers
All $1.88 None Higher

Please mention the Monitor when ordering
QUALITY COAL
from
HIGGINS and WILKIE
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SHOES FOR FALL
Grapotte's Arcade Shoe Store

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R. Young Bros. Coal Co., Inc.
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Model Q 157, $14.95
All Models on Display
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NEW YORK

WHITE PLAINS
(Continued)

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The Cleaner Without a Bag
Completely Dust Proof
All Dirt and Dust Deposited in Water
Phone or write for demonstration.
REXAIR
Sales and Service
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If your hair isn't becoming to you, you should be coming to us!
BEAUTY SERVICE 50c
PERMANENTS $5 up
201 S. LEXINGTON AVE. Tel. 10463 W. P.
"Patronized by Particular People"

Samuel Peyser
Optician
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WHITE PLAINS 575

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Dresses, Coats, Suits, Sportswear
GERTRUDE MEYERS, INC.
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The New STETSONS are here
Important felt hats for 1937
DANIELL'S
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Alexander Backus
HOLLYWOOD FLOWER SHOPPE
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TWO Important Items of the Fall wardrobe!
The Hat and Shoes
... Our factory cleaning and repairing methods will keep them ready for the fashion parade.
QUALITY SHOE REPAIR
77 MAMARONECK AVENUE W. P. 4021

CLASSROOM CLASSICS
Sports Dresses, $6.95
Phyllis Jane
17 Mamaroneck Ave. Tel. W. P. 7000
Other Phyllis Jane Shops in Yonkers and Port Chester

FIRST to STONE'S then to COLLEGE!
Complete stock of Suits and Top Coats $25.00 and up
STONE'S CLOTHES SHOP
199 Main Street W. P. 1279

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INCORPORATED
Guernsey Milk direct from our farms at Hopewell Junction, N. Y., in Cream Top Bottles.
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Antique Furniture, Pictures, Glass and Porcelain Wares. Large Collection of English Silverware and Sheffield Plate.
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Experts in Permanent Waving and All Branches of Beauty Culture
Special Dept. for Kiddies' Haircutting
"At Your Service"

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Ask for Miss Dorothy Fisher who will tell you all about Cer-ti-fied Coal—Socony Fuel Oil.

Barbizon Tailored Lingerie
Nelly Don Dresses
Gossard Foundations
E. H. TIMM
23 North Broadway

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised Laundry

Daily Features Page

Cartoons of the Week

—Donahey in Cleveland Plain Dealer
"Of Course, You Understand, This Is Not War!"

—Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch
Come Over and Protect Our Business—
Shanghai Chamber of Commerce

—Orr in Chicago Tribune
Keep Out of It

Worth Knowing

THE BOTTLE TREE OF THE AUSTRALIAN FOREST IS A VEGETABLE!

This unusual tree is found in the South Queensland district, where specimens attain an average height of about 70 feet. The first branches are 20 to 40 feet from the ground. The bottle trunk reaches a girth of more than 20 feet. Aside from its strange shape, perhaps the most unusual characteristic of the tree is the fibrous composition of the trunk itself. Instead of usual heart and sap-wood, the interior is composed of a fibrous substance similar to a pumpkin.

In unusual droughts Australian farmers fell the trees, which provide excellent fodder for cattle.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $5 will be paid for each item accepted.

Garbage Cans

A boy who likes "tinkering around" has equipped his mother's garbage can with an opening in the lid which admits light refuse and does away with having to remove the lid every time one wants to drop in a little garbage.

He cut a round opening (about 5 or 6 inches in diameter) in the lid and hinged a metal flap to cover it. The hinge is a spring type so that the flap stays closed—and it is fastened on the underside of the lid with small bolts. He now goes about the neighboring towns asking if he might equip garbage cans with similar small openings. For 50 cents he will provide the materials and do the work, which takes but a short time. Thus far he has earned much extra money.—Dorothy M. (Collingswood, N. J.)

Bible Facts

'Destroy This Temple'

It is recorded in our Common Version of the New Testament that after Christ Jesus had driven the money-changers and their traders out of the temple, the religious opponents [illegible] which would annihilate [illegible] the temple which he [illegible] three days he would raise it up" (John 2:19).

Now, while the Jewish authorities at once leaped to the conclusion that he was speaking literally with regard to their material temple, it is of interest to note that the word for "temple" which Jesus had chosen was not hieros (which was almost invariably used of the literal temple and the buildings connected with it), but naos, which, while it could refer to the central sanctuary or shrine of the actual temple, was often used in a metaphorical sense, and might have been so understood by the Jews in this case, had they had "ears to hear."

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions for party games which have proved successful. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Wings

Request a young woman of your party to stand in a doorway and to press the backs of her wrists hard against the doorposts. When she has maintained the pressure for 20 or 30 seconds, say "Thank you!" and she will naturally step forward to rejoin the company. As she does that, her arms will rise from her sides in a slow, graceful movement, quite without her knowledge.

If no one notices this movement of the arms, request a second, a third, or a fourth, to do what the first has done, without explaining why the request is made. The movement of the arms will soon be noted, and it is very pretty and amusing. Sometimes the arms will float right up, as lightly as a bird's wings.—G. E. C., Manitoba, Can.

Brevities

Montreal Herald: A textile item notes a marked increase in the demand for aprons. What! Are more men doing the dishes?

Quotation for Today

IT IS a good thing to believe; it is a good thing to admire. By continually looking upwards, our minds will themselves grow upwards.—DR. ARNOLD.

Sunbonnet Sue

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

In Lighter Vein

Progress?

"This," writes F. B. C., "is a true anecdote, told me by the next neighbor's boy, who enlisted and served through the World War":

"I was doing my watch on the deck of an A. E. F. troopship carrying overseas a cargo of colored troops. A smooth-faced mulatto came slowly toward me and asked: 'Do you think we will evah git to France, Mr. Officer?'

"'Certainly,' I replied. 'I have been over there and back four or five times already. Why do you ask a question like that?'

"'W-a-a-l, I doant know—I've been up heah foah mawnins now—and we are always right in the same place.'"

School Note

Teacher: "What are people called who are always talking when other people are not interested?"

Tommy: "Please, ma'am, a teacher."—South Elmsall, South Kirby, and Hemsworth Times.

Playing Safe

She read the fancy recipes,
Each one a tempting winner.
Then, dashing to her kitchen, fixed
Some ham and eggs for dinner.

—Federal Employees Insurance News.

Daily Anecdote

Too High

"The last time I saw your father," wrote Benjamin Franklin to Dr. Mather, of Boston, "was in the beginning of 1724. He received me in his library; and on my taking leave, showed me a shorter way out of the house, through a narrow passage, which was crossed by a beam overhead.

"We were still talking, I turning partly toward him, as I withdrew, when he said hastily, 'Stoop! Stoop!' I did not understand him, till I felt my head hit against the beam. He was a man who never missed any occasion for giving instruction, and upon this he said to me, 'You are young and have the world before you. Stoop, as you go through, and you will miss many hard thumps.'

"This advice, thus beat into my head, has frequently been of use to me; and I often think of it, when I see pride mortified, and misfortune brought upon people by carrying their heads too high."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Right Place

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Kalamazoo, Mich.

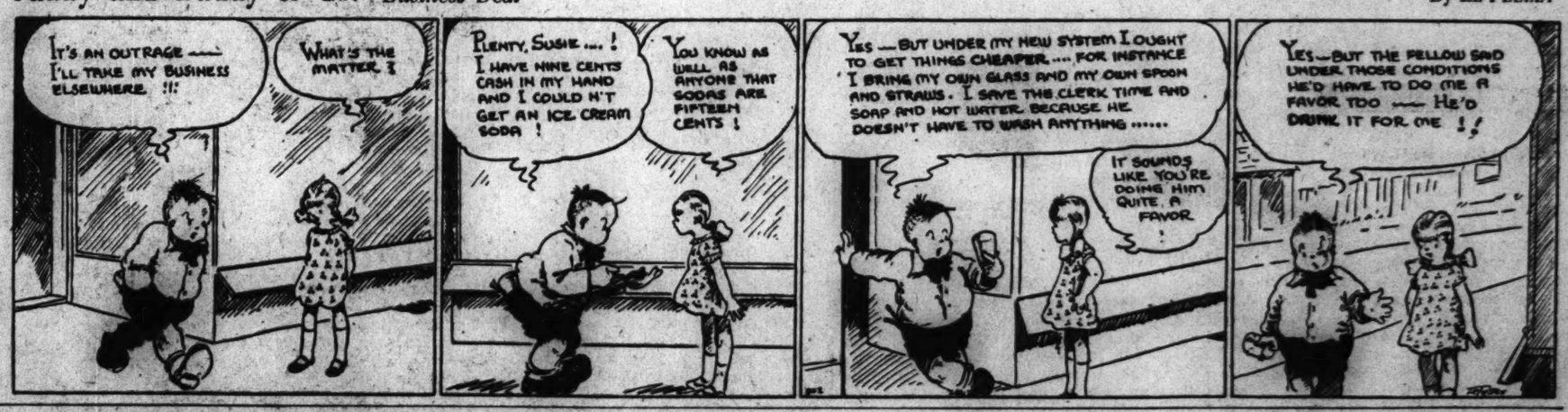
A young man who had studied to be a teacher found it difficult to get a position. After some time he learned of a vacancy in a private school which he felt qualified to fill. However, he was disturbed in reading over the application blank which he was asked to fill out, because it asked a question about his religious preference—and he was a member of a church which had sometimes been viewed with intolerance. At first he decided to leave this question unanswered; but being doubtful about that being the right thing to do, he put the form aside until he could think the matter through very carefully.

It took this young man nearly a day to make his decision. He had reasoned that he wanted to be honest, and the only right thing for him to do was to answer all questions honestly. He also decided that he did not want a position enough to accept one in which his religious convictions would not be welcomed. By answering this question on the blank he felt sure that he could not be kept from a place rightfully his, nor could he be placed in a position where he did not belong. With this thought he gladly sent in his application.

By return mail came notification of his appointment to the position; and on personal interview with the school administrators, the young man was told that he had been given the preference over an earlier applicant with equal educational qualifications.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Business Deal*

By LE PELLEY


IT'S AN OUTRAGE — I'LL TAKE MY BUSINESS ELSEWHERE !!!
WHAT'S THE MATTER ?
PLENTY, SUSIE ... ! I HAVE NINE CENTS CASH IN MY HAND AND I COULD N'T GET AN ICE CREAM SODA !
YOU KNOW AS WELL AS ANYONE THAT SODAS ARE FIFTEEN CENTS !
YES — BUT UNDER MY NEW SYSTEM I OUGHT TO GET THINGS CHEAPER .... FOR INSTANCE I BRING MY OWN GLASS AND MY OWN SPOON AND STRAWS . I SAVE THE CLERK TIME AND SOAP AND HOT WATER BECAUSE HE DOESN'T HAVE TO WASH ANYTHING .....
IT SOUNDS LIKE YOU'RE DOING HIM QUITE A FAVOR
YES—BUT THE FELLOW SAID UNDER THOSE CONDITIONS HE'D HAVE TO DO ME A FAVOR TOO — HE'D DRINK IT FOR ME !!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Drakeville U. Opens*

By THE HAGERS

THE TOWN SEEMED SUDDENLY ALIVE WHEN THE D.&Q. PULLED IN AT FIVE:
GAY PAINTED ROADSTERS, DUCKS WITH BAGS, BRIGHT SWEATERS, GOLF CLUBS, TRUNKS WITH TAGS
FROM MALLARDS, TEALS, AND CANVASBACKS, CAME WHISTLES, CHEERS, AND NOISY QUACKS.
WHEN I SAW TINY TEAL, I KNEW THEY'D COME TO OPEN DRAKEVILLE U.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"*

Editorials

Keeping Out of War Trade

IN WITHDRAWING one of his feet from China and sticking it well down into his storm cellar, Uncle Sam nevertheless can leave his best foot forward in the Far Eastern crisis. It is merely the war-trade foot he has moved. He can still throw his moral weight onto the other, which is the policy of working toward consultation among interested powers to discourage treaty-breaking and aggression on the Asiatic mainland.

In forbidding carrying of arms and ammunition to the Far East in Government-owned ships, and by announcing a trade-at-your-own-risk policy for privately owned vessels engaging in such traffic, President Roosevelt has taken a step in time to prevent some "incident" from threatening American peace. That the move harmonizes with so-called "isolationist" opinion as reflected in the demands of several peace societies does not, as this newspaper has pointed out before, preclude its harmonizing also with a broader program which should include the exertion of American influence toward account of the struggle in China.

If the United States must risk involvement in Far Eastern troubles, the risk should be undertaken for a cause more worthy of support than war trade. It is worth noting that of the two causes which, until the President's partial embargo, were being served by American policy in the Pacific it was the less worthy one that incurred the greatest risk. Loss of American lives in ships which supposedly were under the protection of the American flag would have warmed war sentiment in the United States to a more intense heat than will possible diplomatic frictions developed by efforts to salvage treaty rights and human rights.

Objections to the embargo give less than deserved weight to the fact that while it may operate to China's disadvantage, that disadvantage will not be the decisive factor in the outcome of the Sino-Japanese conflict. For even if the embargo were not declared, Japan has a navy strong enough to blockade Chinese ports at any time Japanese authorities wish to do so. If the struggle comes to a point where a decisive blow is to be struck, the supplies which China might procure in the United States would hardly offset the impact of that blow.

As a matter of sentiment it may appear illogical to oppose Japanese aggression against China but deny China the means of opposing that aggression. As a matter of fact, it is illogical to supply arms to both sides in a quarrel in which sentiment can agree only with one side. And what is worse, it is unsafe for the supplier's own peace.

It is for the protection of that peace that Mr. Roosevelt has imposed restrictions on American shipping in Far Eastern waters. The United States' Pacific policy need not stop there. But that is not a bad place for it to begin.

Mutual Responsibilities

THE United States Maritime Commission has dealt wisely and firmly with the seamen's strike which threatened to tie up an American ship in Montevideo the other day. Chairman Joseph P. Kennedy's instructions to the master tells the crew where to get off—and not at Montevideo.

Union leaders have raised a loud protest over the ruling authorizing the master to put the men in irons if they refuse to turn to. They contend that such action is unlawful since the vessel was not on the high seas. But all the sea lawyers between South Street and San Francisco will not get anywhere on that tack. As is the custom in American ships "bound foreign," the crew signs articles to sail "to such ports and places as the master may direct, and back to a final port of discharge in the United States." The master and not the union is in charge during that time.

At the same time, it is well to realize that the peculiar conditions under which he works impose certain handicaps on the merchant seaman. If a shipmaster chooses to disregard terms laid down in working agreements between company and union, the seaman can obtain no redress until the voyage ends.

Such apparent drawbacks impose an equal responsibility on the part of the Maritime Commission and employer to see that the company lives up to its part of any labor contract. Because of the limitations necessarily inherent in the working codes of seafarers, police and other types of labor of a public service nature, workers in these categories merit special consideration from those having authority over them.

THOUSANDS of accounts in New York State banks, amounting altogether to $2,807,906, are being turned over to the State Controller as having lain unclaimed for twenty-two years or more. If New Yorkers can forget that much money, their preoccupation with dollar chasing must be greatly overrated. Perhaps new apartment houses will be designed so each family can keep an elephant to remember where father deposited the pay check.

How to *Make* War

THIS newspaper endeavors to avoid exploiting war as a source of news. It has no place for stories designed to obtain circulation by feeding an appetite for the sensational or shocking. It does not dwell on the brutalities of battle or fear-fostering details of destruction. Likewise, it does not omit from the daily picture of human activities information necessary to an understanding of current hostilities and the forces behind them. Thus today it is publishing an eye-witness account of the struggle in the Far East.

While conveying something of the atmosphere of the Shanghai situation, this report is less concerned with the physical flames of war than with the mental forces which feed them. It describes in detail the methods—some of them new and ingenious—for "building a war mentality," as Dr. de Haas puts it. The example reported happens to be Japan. And the war is one which most readers consider unprovoked aggression. But the methods used would, with slight variations, apply in any nation embarked on war. And the people affected would as surely as do the Japanese consider their action patriotic and justified.

True patriotism will not suffer, if studies such as this help men to see how they become subject to war's mesmerism. The whole story—the anticipation of easy, quick and glorious victory, the playing upon popular emotions, movies added to newspapers as agents provocateurs, emphasizing injuries suffered, using revenge and ritualism to build up a war fervor which no people normally feels—all of this merits consideration by men and women who are afraid only of fighting in an unjust and unnecessary war. For already peoples in many lands have been made to feel that they must fight. And unless greater progress is made with active peace efforts many will be subjected to the same forces which our story portrays so intensively at work in Japan.

Questions for Candidates

HE WOULD indeed be an audacious man who would run for mayor of Boston this fall of 1937 without offering a program for reducing the relief burden. This is one of the principal problems the next city administration will have to face, for, despite improved business, Boston still finds nearly one-fifth its population dependent upon relief. The number is not decreasing at an encouraging rate.

This newspaper has made what it considers a constructive proposal for solving this problem. It is simply to apply in Boston the plan through which Cincinnati has reduced its welfare rolls from 30,000 to 6000 in the last two years.

Mayor Mansfield could well put this program into immediate motion. By doing so he could do much—even before the election—to give those individuals, now numbering nearly 50,000, who comprise the relief rolls new hope, new jobs and new futures, with consequent blessings to all, including Boston taxpayers.

But perhaps the candidates will have some ideas of their own. The voters will surely want to know; therefore, augmenting our recent questions concerning future fiscal policies, we submit to the mayoralty candidates these four on relief:

1. Would you, if elected, establish in Boston a relief plan similar to Cincinnati's, preparing relief recipients for jobs, teaching them how to make the proper approach to prospective employers, and finding opportunities for them?

2. Would you favor dropping Boston's historic policy of cloaking relief recipients in secrecy, and instead give full publicity to relief activities, including publication of the rolls and of salaries paid to welfare employees?

3. What general steps do you propose for weeding out unworthy cases now on relief?

4. Do you favor further borrowing to carry on relief, or do you propose to go on a pay-as-you-go plan?

September Fantasy

SUMMER'S final gesture is to fling her royal mantle upon earth before she abdicates in favor of Autumn. Goldenrod and purple ironweed, in much of North temperate America, are the glory of September, the final and most gorgeous display of the wild flowers. No landscape gardener could devise a better effect than that along roadsides or in fallow fields where the royal colors mingle or stand in contrasting patches. Where ironweed fails, nodding lavender clusters of Joe Pye weed blossoms bravely strive to maintain the combination.

Summer's green is only slightly dulled. Leaves have nearly completed their allotted task; a few short weeks of quiet waiting remain. Sumach displays her magenta candelabra and woodbine has added a dash of rouge, but except for the sassafras and a few of the southern sweet gums no trees have greatly altered their attire. These are reserving their gayest court dress for October's pageant.

UNITED STATES Indian Bureau officials say certain red men in Montana have been found to speak a language that is "something like Chinese." Yes, a number of languages contain some kind of a cry for "Help!"

Motorcar Pioneer

Book News of the Day

BETWEEN horse and buggy days and automobile days came the period of the horseless carriage. That was the time of dainty little electric buggies that ran neatly and quietly for about twenty-five miles and then had to be recharged. It was also the time when half a hundred men in Europe and the United States were experimenting with gasoline engines, and when Hiram Percy Maxim, chief engineer of the motor carriage department of the Pope Manufacturing Company in Hartford, Connecticut, did his pioneering.

In the last three or four years of his career Mr. Maxim put on paper his account of the hopes, suspense, failures and successes of those days between 1893 and 1901. His manuscript is embodied in a book called HORSELESS CARRIAGE DAYS (New York: Harper. $2.50).

It is an exciting story, and almost incredible in its revelation of the way the automobile was conjured out of thin air—at least out of inventive genius—within the memory of so many living today. To quote: "Everything had to be created. There were no suitable bearings, suitable wheels, tires, batteries, battery-handling equipment, battery-charging equipment, gasoline engines, carburetors, spark plugs, brakes or steering gears." The manufacturing, organizing, financing and selling had to be pioneered. There were no filling stations, traffic signs or good motor roads, no registration plates or operators' licenses. The new vehicles were carriages with motors in them, and every effort was made to keep them looking as much like carriages as possible.

When Mr. Maxim was working to make his first little engine, he did not know that Benz and Daimler in Germany; Panhard and De Dion and others in France; Napier in England; the Duryeas, the Appersons, Haynes, Winton and others in the United States were working on the same problem, or that George B. Selden of Rochester, New York, had applied for a patent on the same idea in 1877.

One of the high spots in the narrative is the account of Maxim's first attempt to test the motor power of gasoline. He put one drop of the liquid in an empty six-pounder cartridge case, rolled the case around to aerate the gasoline, and tossed in a lighted match. There was a short silence, then, seemingly, the end of the world.

Another interesting episode came near the end of horseless carriage days, when the once despised gasoline engine was attracting the attention of big business, and it became known that George Selden's patent, applied for so long ago, held good. The Pope Company bought Selden out and granted sub-licenses to other builders. But one builder refused to come in. The Pope Company brought suit for infringement of patent, and won. Their opponent appealed, and after a long trial he won. The Selden patent was null, and the man who successfully defied it was Henry Ford.

W. K. R.

One Foot in the Cyclone Cellar

Browsing in Pedigree Lane

LONDON

NEW facilities for the acquisition and prosecution of that fascinating hobby, the tracing of ancestors and their doings, are afforded by an exhibition arranged by the Society of Genealogists, an organization of which Queen Elizabeth is patron, and the Earl Marshal of England and the "Lyon" and the "Ulster" Kings of Arms, are vice-presidents.

The exhibition shows that it is delightfully easy for anybody, however unskilled in such research they may be, to seek out family history of any kind. For this purpose a number of alphabetically arranged card indexes have been prepared, one of them containing no less than 4,500,000 names. These indexes record baptisms, marriages, passings, apprenticeships, changes in land ownership and other events in family history, arranged with cross-references so that any particular one can be hunted down in a matter of minutes.

The exhibition is at Chaucer House, Malet Place, the London headquarters of the Society of Genealogists. The location is close to the British metropolis' almost sole twenty-storied building, an imposing structure in course of erection for the London University.

Students, feminine as well as masculine, whose countenances told of connection with nearly every race on earth, not excluding China, Japan and India, were to be seen in the broad streets of the educational center, in the midst of which the Genealogists have made their home.

In well-lighted rooms inside the building were set out in inviting profusion old charters and leases, ancient family bibles, company records, also yellowing parchments brilliantly illuminated with crests, shields and other many-colored armorial emblems, some of them lent specially by the British College of Arms.

There are also willing secretaries and highly expert investigators ready to help and advise any visitors who can show themselves to be genuinely desirous of making use of the facilities for research afforded.

In the course of a stroll through the building the Monitor correspondent learnt of various quaint events in the past. A contribution from "The Vicar General's Office" told how one Charles John Huffam Dickens, who it appears was none other than the great nineteenth century author himself, swore on March 30, 1836, to "an allegation leading to a marriage license" for his own wedding to one Catherine Hogarth.

A registration notice dated April 14, 1690, showed how at Presbury, County Chester, on April 14, 1690, an interment "in woollen" occurred, this it seems having been in accordance with an ancient law then in force, which required woolen cloth to be used for such purposes so that the King's revenue from the taxation of this textile might be enhanced.

An "exemplification" signed on behalf of "Oliver, Lord Protector of the Commonwealth," showed how land in Kent had been conferred on June 25, .1656, upon one of Cromwell's Ironsides.

A "disclaimer" from the College of Arms recalled how Edward, one of the forebears of Stanley, Earl Baldwin, on the occasion of a "visitation of Salop" in the year 1663, modestly declared that he was not entitleld to bear arms, thereby presumably relieving himself of liability that might otherwise have been his to pay a heavy license tax to the "King of Arms" who happened at the time to be collecting such dues on behalf of the Royal Heralds.

Family diaries are another interesting feature of the exhibition. One begun in 1655 by "Anne Nicholson" records facts she had collected about her own family going back to 1581. This record has been continued by Anne's descendants up to today.

The families traced belong to many walks of life—in some cases showing interesting inheritance of special talent. One of them has provided bandmasters in the Brigade of Guards for 120 years, besides the Musical Director of the Bournemouth Municipal Orchestra of today.

Another shows inheritance of gifts of scholarship and art extending through six generations. Yet another is that of five generations of skilled workers, including a stone-mason, a policeman, a schoolmaster and a foreman of works, all brought up in one village in Oxfordshire.

The list might be continued almost indefinitely. It invites seekers after the personal and the quaint to delve in it industriously for themselves.

E. C. C.

North . . South . . East . . West

Greeks Bearing Gifts

By Frank L. Perrin

PERHAPS the advice given long ago to "beware of Greeks bearing gifts" was a wise and timely warning. But too often we seem to be inclined to doubt the sincerity of those making gestures of friendship, fearful, meanwhile, that something will be demanded in return. Just now, in what may be seriously regarded as a period of important political and economic readjustment everywhere in the world, new alliances, new offensives, and sometimes new and possibly awkward defensive compacts are proposed. Overtures, quite naturally, are regarded suspiciously. The proverbial Greek, bearing gifts, is challenged even before he enters the tent of his political enemy.

In the United States, particularly since the surprising proposal by the President to revise the established processes of judicial procedure, desertions, discontent and open defiance have combined to indicate serious unrest and insubordination among those comprising the rank and file of the New Deal-Democratic Party. Patronage dispensers, supervisors of relief, and the President himself have sought with some success to stem the tide of discontent and outspoken criticism. But insurrection still persists. In the South the persuasive platitudes of master spokesmen, the threats of reprisal, and the discredited fiction of party regularity have failed to reassure Democrats of the old guard that actual dissolution of their party is not seriously threatened.

Now, more outspokenly than heretofore during the last five years or more, Democrats in the North are echoing the discontent expressed in the South. Men high in the counsels of the party which, in 1932, hailed the champion of New Deal theories as the emancipator of the victims of unwise economic legislative policies, are demanding that the reforms pledged, but never attempted, be honestly undertaken. They see the burden of debt slowly but steadily increasing, while extravagances, condoned in a season of emergency, are continued without apology.

Perhaps those more critically inclined will insist that not a single reform pledged in 1932 and 1936 has been seriously attempted. Platform pledges, for the most part, have been ignored, or forgotten, not by Congress, but by Administration. No party can maintain its prestige when it faces such a record. None know this better than old-school Democrats.

And so many of the leaders in the old party are now awakening to the realization, or to the suspicion, that the President himself well knows that these failures of performance, if continued, will imperil the practical usefulness, if not the very existence, of the political party which twice sponsored him in his national campaigns. Wise and seasoned field marshals who have weathered scores of disastrous campaign storms since the first election of Cleveland, stand at attention and refuse to heed the command to march unprotestingly into camp above which floats the New Deal flag.

These dissenters insist that if there is disloyalty and if there have been desertions, these have been the offenses of the Commander-in-chief and of those of the high command and the camp-followers. Those of the old line refuse to take down their flags. And just as stubbornly, in increasing numbers, they refuse to follow, even when reprisals are threatened, into an unexplored political country.

Where are they to turn, if a new alliance, primarily defensive, is sought? The Republican camp offers cold comfort and perhaps a none too cordial welcome. And yet, somewhere on the border, in neutral territory, in that bleak no-man's-land of political necessity, there is room for meeting and understanding. Those who have become convinced that the standard around which they have long rallied and waged political battles is in danger should have no difficulty in uniting against what they regard as a common foe. I like our friends the Irish because they do just that. I would like all Americans better if they dared to do likewise.

There is no secret password and there are no hidden formulas prescribed for admission to a political party. And in spite of this I suspect that zealous sentinels posted at strategic points will look with unbecoming suspicion upon those tattered but courageous Democrats who come, some bearing gifts and some with empty hands, to offer themselves as soldiers in the defensive campaign which could be made possible, and perhaps victorious, by a new alliance.

Long before 1940, it may be, a common meeting place will be found where those courageous enough, and unselfish enough, and humble enough to enlist as defenders of established American ideals may foregather.

The Wide Horizon

Poetry Today

By John Richey

FOR some time past there has been a more positive note in modern poetry. Like most indicative trends it has not happened overnight nor is it yet entirely complete. However, there is every reason to believe that poetry is becoming more and more concerned, as poetry, with the problems which are now facing the world. I do not mean by that that poetry has degenerated into mere propaganda. Propaganda as such can never be pure poetry, but poetry itself *is* a kind of propaganda. It does not set up institutions; it is the judge of them. Today it is apparent that we are witnessing a retreat from lyricism that embodied the dire, the negative themes, which was the result of post-war unrest, to a new kind of singing that is increasingly concerning itself with the positive. Critics call this the poetry of affirmation. Certainly, even to the layman, it is apparent that poets are lighting flaming torches all over the world in an effort to bring mankind to a more acute realization of the absolute. Their terminology may differ, but the theme is much the same. Witness Robert Nathan crying:

> Awake you poets! Drowsy-headed throng—
> If freedom dies, you will not sleep for long!

In the past year we have seen such well-known, but widely different poets as Robert Frost, Archibald MacLeish and John Holmes use their talents to propagandize this poetry of affirmation. Robert Frost, three times Pulitzer Prize winner, does not hesitate to voice his preoccupation with the problems of today. In the dedication of his last book, "A Further Range," he said:

"Beyond the White Mountains, were the Green; beyond both were the Rockies, the Sierras and, in thought, the Andes and the Himalayas—range beyond range, even into the realm of government and religion."

Many critics consider Archibald MacLeish one of the greatest of modern poets. In his latest books he exhibits a concern for the lack of positive qualities manifested by many adherents to some of the more radical causes. He voices this, with a warning, in a poem called, "Speech to a Crowd":

> Tell me my patient friends—awaiters of messages—
> From what other shore: from what stranger:
> Whence was the word to come? Who was to lesson you?
>
> Look at the world—the world you never took!
> It is really true you may live in the world heedlessly:
> Why do you wait to read it in a book then?
>
> Waiting for messages out of the dark you were poor.
> The world was always yours: you would not take it.

Among the younger poets John Holmes takes up the contention that poetry has something to offer the world of today. In a long poem entitled, "The World is One," he says:

> We think the time has come to use our world.
> We have not words to our will. Our words are stiff
> And honest; proud, unornamented words
> To say we wish to use our world in peace. . . .
> Before that far-off, longed-for time of peace,
> The day will come, mark us, the time must come
> When such as we will crest a rising tide
> That topples and levels all to brotherhood.

Still another young poet, Gilbert Maxwell, in a sonnet sequence, "I Speak for the Young," writes of this generation's desire to live in peace:

> Now be advised that we are not deceived.
> We were not old enough to share the pain
> That stirred the breasts of those, who thrice-bereaved
> Sought on the field their fragmentary slain, ...
> We are the young, we were not there at all,
> But we have met with men who saw and heard,
> And we are not deceived—You have our word.

What is this quality that is abroad in poetry today? Is it merely the piping of weak men, frightened by the trend of the times? Is it ineffectual and unimportant? Has it little or no meaning in the social and political world? Or is it a deeper portent revealing a rising tide of opinion? The poet has always claimed that he speaks for the speechless, that he makes the inarticulate visible. Certainly men of thought and influence, both present and past, have not underestimated his importance. Some time ago so distinguished a statesman as Stanley Baldwin said that what the world needed today more than anything else was a great poet.

Art throughout the ages has not had a haphazard survival. It has endured for good and sufficient reasons. It has won its enduring qualities because it has served man; served, taught, comforted and spoken for him. It has done these things in the past and it is doing so again. Poetry is the strong man at the walls when the city is threatened. Today its voice is raised in comfort and hope, not unmixed with warning, and it is affirming beauty and peace and all of the positive qualities that are the inalienable birthright of mankind.